The New-York Times.

VOL. XV.....NO. 4507. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1866. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE GREAT STRENGTHENING TONIC.

(Not a Whisky Preparation,)

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS

HAS PERFORMED MORE CURES,

GIVES BETTER SATISFACTION,

HAS MORE TESTIMONY,

than more respectable people to vouch for it, than any other article in the market.

We defy any one to contradict this assertion, and

WILL PAY $1,000

to any one who will produce a certificate published by us that is not genuine.

REMEMBER

THAT THIS BITTERS IS NOT ALCOHOLIC,

CONTAINS NO RUM OR WHISKY,

AND CANNOT MAKE DRUNKARDS,

BUT IS THE BEST TONIC IN THE WORLD.

READ WHO SAYS SO.

From Rev. Levi G. Beck, Pastor of the Baptist Church, Pemberton, N. J., formerly of the North Baptist Church, Philadelphia, at present Pastor of the Baptist Church, Chester Penn.:

* * * * * * * *

I have known Hoofland's German Bitters favorably for a number of years. I have used them in my own family, and have been so pleased with their effects, that I was induced to recommend them to many others, and know that they have operated in a strikingly beneficial manner. I take great pleasure in thus publicly proclaiming this fact, and calling the attention of those afflicted with the diseases for which they are recommended, to these Bitters, knowing from experience that my recommendation will we sustained. I do this more cheerfully, as Hoofland's Bitters is intended to benefit the afflicted, and is "not a rum drink."

Yours, truly, LEVI G. BECK.

From Rev. W. D. Seigfried, Pastor of Twelfth Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN: I have recently been laboring under the distressing effects of indigestion, accompanied by a prostration of the nervous system. Numerous remedies were recommended by friends, and some of them tested, but without relief. Your Hoofland's German Bitters were recommended by persons who had tried them, and whose favorable mention of these bitters induced me to try them. I must confess that I had an aversion to Patent Medicines, from the "thousand and one" quack "bitters," whose only aim seems to be to palm off sweetened and drugged liquor upon the community in a sly way, and the tendency of which, I fear, is to make many a confirmed drunkard. Upon learning that yours was really a medicinal preparation, I took it, with happy effect. Its action, not only upon the stomach, but upon the nervous system, was prompt and gratifying. I feel that I have derived great and permanent benefit from the use of a few bottles. Very respectfully yours,

W. D. SEIGFRIED, No. 254 Shackamaxon-st.

From A. M. Spangler, Editor of the Culturist, No. 25 North 6th-st.:

PHILADELPHIA, July 15, 1865.

Some eighteen months since I was a severe sufferer from dyspepsia. I was not only unable to take plain food without suffering great distress, but had become so debilitated as to be almost unfitted for active business of any kind.

After trying a variety of so-called remedies, all of which proved worthless, I was induced, at the suggestion of a medical friend, to give Hoofland's German Bitters a trial. I accordingly purchased six bottles, which were taken in accordance with your directions.

The result was complete removal of all distressing symptoms, after eating or drinking, and a full restoration of strength, so that I now eat all ordinary kinds of food with impunity, and am able to attend to all the active duties of a large and arduous business as well as at any period of my life. The good effects of the bitters were manifested before I had taken the first bottle.

I have also used it in my family with the happiest results, and take great pleasure in adding my testimony to that of the many others who have been benefited by them. I find great benefit from the use of a bottle in the Spring and Fall. They not only create a vigorous appetite, but give a healthy tone to the stomach, by strengthening its digestive powers.

If the above testimony will be the means of inducing any who suffer from dyspepsia to give your bitters a trial, when it, I feel confident, will give them relief,) it is at your service. Yours truly,

A. M. SPANGLER.

From Rev. D. Merrige, Pastor of the Passyunk Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

From the many respectable recommendations given to Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I was induced to give them a trial. After using several bottles I found them to be a good remedy for debility, and a most excellent tonic for the stomach. D. MERRIGE.

From Rev. Wm. Smith, formerly Pastor of the Vincentown and Milleville (N. J.) Baptist Churches, Philadelphia.

Having used in my family a number of bottles of your Hoofland's German Bitters, I have to say that I regard them as an excellent medicine, specially adapted to remove the diseases they are recommended for. They strengthen and invigorate the system when debilitated, and are useful in disorders of the liver, loss of appetite, &c. I have also recommended them to several of my friends, who have tried them and found them greatly beneficial in the restoration of health.

Yours, truly, WILLIAM SMITH,

No. 966 Hutchinson-st.

From Rev. Thos. Winter, D. D., Pastor of Roxborough Baptist Church:

DEAR SIR: I feel it due to your excellent preparation, Hoofland's German Bitters, to add my testimony to the deserved reputation it has obtained. I have for years at times, been troubled with great disorder in my head and nervous system. I was advised by a friend to try a bottle of your German Bitters. I did so, and have experienced great and unexpected relief; my health has been very materially benefited. I confidently recommend the article where I meet with cases similar to my own, and have been assured by many of their good effects.

Respectfully yours,

T. WINTER, Roxborough, Penn.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

See that the signature of C. M. JACKSON is on the wrapper of each bottle.

PRICE.

Single bottle $1, or a half-dozen for $5.

Should your nearest druggist not have the article do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us and we will forward, securely packed by express.

Principal Office and Manufactory,

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JONES & EVANS,

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For sale by druggists and dealers in every town in the United States.

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DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,

594 BROADWAY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEPOT, NEW-YORK.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Official Correspondence Concerning Provisional Governors.

Further Testimony Given Before the Reconstruction Committee.

An Important Error Corrected in the Internal Revenue Act.

Reimbursement of States--The Missouri Bill Passed in the Senate.

Continued Debate in the Senate on the Constitutional Amendments.

Passage of the Bill to Annex Two Counties to West Virginia.

Adoption of the Military Academy Bill in the House.

Important Debate Upon the Canadian Reciprocity Bill.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 6.

PROVISIONAL GOVERNORS—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

The following message was received by the House to-day:

To the House of Representatives:

In answer to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 12th of January last, requesting information in regard to the provisional governments of certain States, I transmit a report from the Secretary of State, to whom the resolution was referred.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 6, 1866.

To the President:

The Secretary of State, to whom was referred the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 12th of January last, requesting the President, if not deemed by him incompatible with the public interests, to communicate to the House copies of all messages, proclamations and other documents issued by the Provisional Governors of any States that may have been proclaimed at any time to be in rebellion; of all acts, ordinances, resolutions and proceedings of Conventions or of Legislatures held in such States under the authority or at the call of said Provisional Governors; of all returns of elections for members of such Conventions and legislatures together with the qualifications required for voters at such elections, and for members when elected; together with such other information concerning the public action of such States tending to throw light upon their political condition as may be in his possession; and to communicate further copies of all proclamations issued by the President, or his immediate predecessor, relating to the subject, whether issued by him directly or through the Secretary of State, and the papers accompanying the same; has the honor to state that a copy or orig inal of all the voluminous papers called for by the resolution have been, with reports from this Department of this date, laid before the President, to enable him to answer a similar resolution of the Senate. As these papers will undoubtedly be printed for the use of the Senate, it is presumed to be unnecessary to have another copy made to enable the President to answer the resolution of the House of Representatives.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

SENATOR WILSON'S JOINT RESOLUTION.

Senator WILSON'S Joint Resolution, to provide for the representation in Congress of States lately in rebellion, and for the resumption of the practical relations of those States to the United States, is based in part upon propositions included in a letter from the President to Provisional Gov. SHARKEY of Mississippi, dated Aug. 15, 1865, in which MR. JOHNSON expressed the hope that the Mississippi Convention will abolish Slavery and extend the elective franchise to all persons of color who can read and write, or who own real estate not less than $250 in value.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE SENATE.

The proceedings in the Senate to-day were not marked by anything of an extraordinary character. A portion of the morning hour was taken up by Mr. SPRAGUE on a speech avowedly made to kill time and force the further consideration of the bill relative to payment of warehouse duties over to another day. The Senator viewed the grounds he had taken in a former speech for a similar object, Mr. CONNESS urged an immediate vote, as the matter had been fully discussed, and because, as he expressed it, Senator SPRAGUE had already given the Senate a speech on the subject. The Senator from Rhode Island was, however, irrepressible, and under the very liberal rules of debate in the Senate, he proceeded until the gavil fell, giving notice that the hour had expired, and leaving the Senator in the midst of a sentiment which it is understood he will round off when the subject come up again. At 1 o'clock the Senate resumed the consideration of the joint resolution as to representation, and MR. SAULSBURY made a speech of over two hours' duration, in which he opposed the resolution on the Democratic grounds. MR. SUMNER announced that he would follow to-morrow, and it is understood he will close the debate on this resolution.

THE EVIDENCE BEFORE THE RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE.

The evidence in regard to the condition of the Southern States submitted by the Reconstruction Committee to-day is very valuminous, but an investigation of it shows that it reveals little in regard to affairs at the South not already known to the readers of newspapers, little or no new light will be gathered from its perusal.

PROVISIONAL GOVERNORS FOR THE SOUTHERN STATES.

Messages from the President, in response to the resolutions calling upon him for the proclamations and correspondence as to the organization of provisional governments in the Southern States, were received simultaneously this afternoon in the Senate and House. These messages were not presented formally for action until a late hour, and the accompanying documents are so voluminous that it was impossible to make extended abstracts from any portion of them before they were ordered off to the public printing establishment. The telegrams, proclamations and correspondence between the President and the Provisional Governors are very much alike in each case, and all matters pertaining to each State are separated and classified under the names of the several States. A large portion of this matter has already been published, that which has not been given in the newspapers consists generally of inquiries from the provisional governors, as to the course they should pursue in special cases arising under the execution of the Freedmen's Bureau Bill under military orders, &c., and the answer thereto from the President. This forms an immense mass of matter and disclose, and the policy of the President in regard to the reconstruction of the States so far as he had power to act or where he deemed it proper to advise the course to be pursued. Upon the oft-repeated assertion that Mr. JOHNSON was inclined to favor those who participated in the rebellion by appointing them to office and giving them power, the following copy of his telegram to Gov. HOLDEN, of North Carolina, dated Aug. 22, 1865, will throw light and set the President right on that question. A duplicate of this communication was forwarded to each of the Provisional Governors. The President says:

"Information comes to me that reports are freely circulating in influential quarters, and where, without contradiction, they are calculated to do harm to the effect that in the appointments to office, and in the recommendation for appointments the true Union men are totally ignored, and the Provisional Governors are giving a decided preference to those who have participated in the rebellion. The object of such representations is to embarrass the Government in its reconstruction policy, and while I place no reliance in such statements, I feel it due to you to advise you of the extended circulation they have gained, and to impress upon you the importance of encouraging and strengthening to the fullest extent the men of your State who have never faltered in their allegiance to the Government. Every opportunity should be made available to have this known and understood as your policy and determination, ANDREW JOHNSON.

GOV. HOLDEN replies that he has been careful to prefer and appoint original Union men and persons in favor of restoring the Federal authority. He says there were 4,000 appointments, officers to be made, and it is probable that in some of these cases misrepresentations as to the loyalty of appointees may have been made; but so far as he was informed, the officers appointed were loyal men.

On the 18th of November, 1865, the Provisional Governor of Florida telegraphed to the President that if certain Southern States adopt the Constitutional Amendment, Florida would adopt it, but otherwise there would be trouble. Mr. SEWARD replied, on the 20th of the same month, as follows;

"While you inform us of several good things done in Florida, you at the same time inform us that if Alabama, Georgia and other Southern States, whose Legislatures are to meet before the Florida Legislature, accept the Congressional amendment to the Constitution of the United States, abolishing Slavery, in that case the Florida Legislature will accept it, but otherwise, there will be difficulty on the subject. The President hopes you are mistaken in regard to this evidence of a disposition on the part of Florida to make her resumption of loyal relation to the Union depend upon a condition which seems to him to be improper and inadmissable. He trusts that she will promptly accept the Constitutional Amendment."

WASHINGTON DRAINAGE.

The District of Columbia Committee tried to get before the House to-day a bill to establish a sewerage commission for the City of Washington. The plan is to sewer the whole city completely at an expense of $300,000, the city to pay half and the Government to pay half. The Government to pay in cash and the city in bonds. By an adroit parliamentary movement of Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, the bill was left in the hands of the Committee just when its chairman thought he had got it before the House. It may not come up again for several weeks.

THE TEST OATH.

There has recently been a convention of the Internal Revenue Officers of the Southern States at Atlanta, Ga., which appointed a Committee consisting of Assessor BOWLES, of Augusta, Ga., and Collector, MOSES, of Sumter, S. C., to proceed to Washington for the purpose of urging upon Congress the modification of the test oath, so far as it affects Assistant Assessors and Deputy Collectors. Under the advice of the Secretary of the Treasury, and in consequence of the impossibility of obtaining men who could take the test oath entire, assistants have been appointed in many cases who could only partially qualify, with the knowledge that their pay would depend upon the action of Congress in modifying the oath. To urge Congress to do this is the first object of the Committee, failing in which they will urge that the salaries of these assistants be made large enough to induce Northern men to go to the South and accept the offices.

THE DEATH OF COL. BOWERS.

Military circles and the public generally were shocked and pained beyond expression this evening to hear of the sudden death of Col. T. S. BOWERS, Adjutant-General on Gen. GRANT's Staff. Col. BOWERS left here on Sunday evening in company with Gen. GRANT for the purpose of placing the latter's son at school at West Point. It seems, according to the dispatches received here, that they were on their return, and on attempting to take the cars at Garrisons Station, Hudson River Railroad, this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, Col. BOWERS missed his footing, and falling on the track was run over and instantly killed.

This news will sadden the hearts of many thousands throughout the country who have had personal and official relations with this accomplished officer during the past five years. He entered the service at the very outset, joining Gen. GRANT at Cairo in the Spring of 1861, and has held the most intimate and confidential relations to that distinguished officer during the whole of this time, being at the time of his death not only a member of his staff, but a member of his family. From his long official connection with Gen. GRANT he had become a most efficient and valuable assistant and adviser in all matters of military and personal concern, and through his courtesy of demeanor and promptness of manner had made thousands of warm friends among all classes. He was the strong and efficient friend of the disabled soldiers, and had lately given much time to obtaining employment for them here. He was thirty-one years of age, small in stature, quick in movement, with a keen searching eye, and remarkable self-possession. He read character, and detected motives with great precision, and his judgment was seldom at fault upon any matter submitted to it. Devotedly loyal, he was earnest and practical in his ideas, and in losing him, Gen. GRANT not only sustains a great personal loss, but the country loses one of its most devoted, conscientious and gallant soldiers. His rank was that of Colonel and Assistant-Adjutant-General in the regular army. He was unmarried, and leaves two married brothers and an unmarried sister.

POST-OFFICE APPOINTMENT.

GEORGE MAYNARD has been appointed Postmaster at Syracuse, N. Y., *vice* Mr. AGAN, editor of the Syracuse *Standard*, removed.

WEST POINT APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House finished the West Point Appropriation Bill, this morning, by adding to it a proviso that no part of the appropriation shall be used for the payment or subsistence of any cadet appointed from or for any of the States lately in rebellion since Jan. 1, 1866, until the relations of such States shall be declared to have been restored by an act or joint resolution of Congress. This seaffirms for the fiftieth time the power of Congress in the matter of restoration. Every day that Congress delays in agreeing upon something practical and permanent in this matter of restoration only adds to the absurdity of such declarations, and weakens its position with the people.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE....Tuesday, March 6,

QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

Mr. RAMSEY introduced the following joint resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce:

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of War, with the cooperation of the Secretary of the Navy, whose concurrent action shall be directed by the Commander-in-Chief of the army, to cause a rigid quarantine against the introduction into this country of the Asiatic cholera through its ports of entry, whenever the same may be threatened by the prevalence of said disease in countries which have direct commercial intercourse with the United States.

Second—That he shall also enforce the establishment of sanitary cordons to prevent the spread of said disease from infected districts adjacent to or within the limits of the United states.

Third—That said Secretaries are hereby authorized to use the means at their command to carry out the foregoing provisions.

Fourth—That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to open a correspondence with the foregoing Powers whose proximity to the United States shall endanger the introduction of Asiatic cholera into this country through their ports and territories, soliciting their coöperation with this Government in such efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of said disease.

MISPRINT IN INTERNAL REVENUE ACT.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Finance, reported back the bill to declare the meaning of certain parts of the Internal Revenue Act, approved June 30, 1864, and for other purposes.

This bill was intended to provide that the words "all dividends in scrip or money thereafter declared due, and whenever the same shall be payable to stockholders, policy-holders, or depositors, should mean "all dividends wherever payable, whether to non-residents, citizens, or aliens." The amendment is to correct an essential error, the word "whenever" having been printed for the word "wherever."

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a bill to provide for an annual inspection of Indian affairs, which was ordered to be printed.

GOODS IN BONDED WAREHOUSES.

Mr. CONNESS moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill to extend the time for withdrawing goods from the public stores and bonded warehouses, upon which a motion to reconsider was pending.

REIMBURSEMENT OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI.

Mr. BROWN hoped that the bill to reimburse the State of Missouri for the expenses malling out the militia would be taken up. He had no objection to the consideration of the bill named by Mr. CONNESS, provided a vote could be taken immediately. If, however, it was the design to spend the morning hour in debating it again, he thought it would be better not to take it up. He did not think that his (BROWN's) bill would elicit any debate.

Mr. CONNESS—I think that is hardly fair in view of the statement made by the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. SPRAGUE) that he would antagonize this motion against everything that came up, and shave off a vote upon this subject. I shall not discuss it for one, and I think, considering the length of the discussion already elicited on it, it ought to have the preference to all other business.

Mr. BROWN—I would like to know of the Senator from Rhode Island whether he intends to discuss this question.

Mr. SPRAGUE—I do, Sir.

Mr. BROWN—Then I shall move to take up the bill to reimburse the State of Missouri.

Mr. CONNESS—Mr. President, I object to this decidedly. The Senator from Missouri asks another Senator whether he will speak, and that Senator rises and smiles and says he will, after having tired the Senate with speeches on the subject. If the Senator from Rhode Island has a speech to make, let him make it; but he should not trifle thus with public business.

Mr. SPRAGUE—I have no doubt that I have tired the Senator from California, and I expect to tire him still further; not for the purpose of tiring him, however. I intend always, when I rise in my seat here, to smile. I consider the face that will smile only when it sees something to cause it to smile and excite its interest as not the kind I wish to have. I do not wish to occupy that position. I believe that the discussion of a question before the Senate that interests members, should be discussed in a friendly and smiling condition. I trust it will be the condition I shall always occupy in this body.

Mr. BROWN—I believe the motion which I made was in order.

The Chair stated that the motion of Mr. CONNESS was to take up the bill to extend the time for the withdrawing of goods from public stores, and that Mr. BROWN's motion was to amend by taking up the bill for the reimbursement of Missouri.

The Senate voted to take up the bill to reimburse Missouri, which was passed.

GOODS IN BONDED WAREHOUSES.

Mr. CONNESS then moved that the Senate take up the bill previously indicated by him, which was carried.

Mr. SPRAGUE took the floor in opposition to the bill, and spoke until the expiration of the morning hour, when the Chair stated that the business before the Senate was the proposed amendment to the Constitution on the subject of representation, on which Mr. SAULSBURY is entitled to the floor.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Mr. SAULSBURY said that never since he had been a member of this body had he felt so little disposition to take a part in its debates. Coming into public life at a time when the public mind was excited with great issues, when the spirit of party was at its height, I felt it to be my duty then to do all I could to allay sectional animosities, and the spirit of party, and to prevent, so far as I could, in my humble way, the opening of that bloody scene which we have recently passed through, forseeing then that, unless reason would assume its throne, and passion and madness cease their hold upon the public mind, that war must be the result; and believing that experience has since proved that war was disunion, I felt it a duty which I owed to myself, to my State and to my country, to do all that I could to avert the calamities of war. But, Sir, it was too late. War came, and with it consequences which, perhaps, those who advocated it, were not aware of; and, Sir, in witnessing the results of that war I am reminded of some utterances of very distinguished writers on constitutional law. Examples of all past Republics—all ancient Republics, awakens a doubt in the minds of the philosopher and the thoughtful student whether it is possible for a purely republican form of government permanently to endure. Nor does modern history afford much encouragement for hope: for if all the Republics that have existed in Europe in modern times, one, and only one, remains. Every Republic ever founded on this Continent is to-day only a Republic in name; and the great Republic of the United States of America is no exception to this general remark. For what, Sir, is the proposition now before this body? Does it not show that the Republic founded by our fathers does not this day exist? Where are eleven of the States that compose in part the Federal Union? Where are twenty-two of the Senators, who have a right to a voice in this body to-day? Excluded from participation in the deliberations of this body and in the councils of the nation, and excluded for a purpose—excluded for the purpose of passing certain measures in their absence, although their people and the States which they represent are to be seriously affected by this proposed legislation; excluded for the purpose that this measure under consideration may pass this body by less than a constitutional vote. I do not mean to reflect upon any member of this body, or any one absently represented in this Chamber; but truth demands the utterance that, for the accomplishment of mere party purposes, regardless of the great interests of the whole American people, a committee of fifteen has been appointed by this body, who, in fact, control legislation in this Chamber and in the House of Representatives. All they have to do is to meet in secret with closed doors—the public eye not watching their deliberations—and walk into this Chamber and into the other House, and present a recommendation. Thus far all their recommendations have prevailed, however contrary to the spirit of the constitution and destructive of the rights and liberties of the people. Now, Sir, if there be any other object for the presentation of such propositions as that which is now before the Senate than that which I have named—the accomplishment of party purposes—I would like for some one to tell me what that object is? Why, Sir, it was distinctly stated in the House of Representatives that the object of this resolution was to deny to the Southern section of this country that voice in the legislation of the country to which they are entitled under the Constitution as it now—

The Chair (Mr. FOSTER)—The Chair would suggest to the Senator from Delaware that it is not in order in this body to allude to the proceedings of the other House.

Mr. SAULSBURY—I do not wish to violate the rules of the House. I am one of the unfortunate members of this body who have studied the rules very little and pay very little attention to mere paper rules; so I govern myself according to the high principles of honor which should direct my intercouse among gentlemen. Then, Sir, I say it was distinctly avowed by Republicans, (but I do not say where,) that one of the objects of keeping out the Southern Representatives and Senators from the legislative halls of the country was to pass measures of this character in their absence, which could not be passed if they were present, and thus depriving that section of the country of its equal representation according to the Constitution as it now exists, and it was said that if this was done that that community with that, (to which he has been applied the polite and I may say gentlemanly term of the Copperheads of the country,) would get control of the politics of the country. We all know that there was a time when the States of this Union were equal; there was a time when the Federal Constitution did not exist, and when the States of this Union, being all equal, all separate, all independent, all according to the Second Article of Confederation—having reserved to themselves absolute sovereignty—met together in council to form a more perfect Union; and one of the most difficult subjects requiring their deliberation, one of those subjects which came as near as almost any one to preventing the formation of the Constitution and the permanent establishment of the Union, was this very question of taxation and representation, and, as has been said often in this Chamber, one of the great compromises of the Constitution was this very compromise of taxation according to representation. The proposition now is to deny that equal representation.

Mr. SAULSBURY here read the constitutional clauses on the subject of representation; also, the proposed amendment, and continued: Now, Mr. President, I shall make this suggestion, or ask this question, whether, if this proposition, which is now before the Senate, had been made to the delegates of the several States who formed your Constitution, whether you would ever have had a Federal Union?

Mr. HENDRICKS, of Indiana, said the proposition Mr. SAULSBURY had just read was not the proposition before the Senate. As first reported, the proposed amendment placed taxation and representation upon the same basis. The Committee has made a second report, leaving taxation as it is at present, but reducing representation.

Mr. SAULSBURY—The proposition is, then, to increase the taxation of the Southern people and decrease their representation. Then the question I asked is pertinent here. Suppose such a proposition had been made in the Convention which framed the Constitution, would you ever have had a Constitution or a Union? Well, then, you propose to do that by your legislation here, in the absence of the representatives of that section of the country which is most to be affected by it. You propose to do an act of injustice which if your fathers had proposed in the Convention would not have been submitted to; which would have prevented forever the formation of the Federal Union. Then, Sir, I ask you, why do it now? Simply because you have the power, as you suppose, to inflict an unfair and unjust measure upon what I may call a conquered people. You propose to change the fundamental law of the land at a time when one-third of the country, and that third which is to be affected imperiously by it, has no representation upon this floor to speak in behalf of their interests. Mr. SAULSBURY then dwelt at length on the various plans proposed in the formation of the Union. He maintained that all hope was once given up of forming the United States, but the New-Hampshire gentleman came in doing away with all national ideas and nomenclature and adopting the title of Congress of the United States instead of National Legislature. He passed to the theory that all powers not delegated to the Government so formed were reserved to the States. Each State remained absolute. He maintained that our present unfortunate situation was due to the following causes. Our great prosperity was due to the free principles of the Federal Government securing rights to the States as separate political entities. He was tired of sitting and seeing, when a political difference arose between the President and his party in Congress, that a minority should be called Copperheads and Disunionists. Some men thought at the inception of the rebellion it was their duty to advise peace. But no war must be forced on but those who were responsible for it—the men who are ready to claim that during its existence they alone were possessed of the patriotism of the country. Slavery was a stumbling-block then, at the time of the formation of the Union, though there was then no sentimental theorism opposed to it. Well, in time a few men stirred up agitation on the admission of Missouri, when RUFUS KING, of New-York, used the irrepressible conflict sentence since attributed to Mr. SEWARD. The adversaries of Slavery, looking to unconstitutional means, strove hard to force unconstitutional legislation on Congress, or to force disunion; but CLAY and a few noble colleagues had put off the evil day. He alluded to the passage of certain resolutions by the Legislature of Massachusetts, and dwelt on the objections of that State, on Anti-Slavery grounds, to the admission of Texas. All blame was not with the extremists on this subject of either section; but the Abolitionist taught secession to the South. Taught them to resist the Constitution. Informed them, by threats, that secession was a Constitutional right of a State. "In your Navy Text-book, in your Military Academy," said Mr. SAULSBURY, "you have put that doctrine. Now, cannot law be opposed? cannot the Constitution be opposed to rebellion by Pro-Slavery men or by your party? Did you not oppose the Fugitive Slave Law till blood ran down your streets? The difference between you and the Southern people, as to the right of secession, is that you taught it and they acted on it." This was the prevailing accusation running through this portion of Mr. SAULSBURY's speech. The greatest writer on constitutional law, he said, himself taught clearly and distinctly that a State had a right to secede, and whole States in the North, and the whole section of the South indorsed a theory, for acting on which, you have no right now to wreak vengeance upon them by a deprivation of their representation here. Finding that the course pursued by these rebel Southern citizens was indorsed in their theory of action by all their own leading men, and by leading men and legislators in the North, he could not see how they could be punished in such a way as that proposed by this amendment. How could you guarantee a Republican Government a State if she don't want it? Send an army there? But to guarantee is to secure somebody what they want, not what they are opposing. Inequalities was recognized in the very framing of the Constitution, and existed at its formation in the Union. To claim that the duty imposed of guaranteeing a Republican Government to each State makes it a duty to impose equality of representation is, said Mr. SAULSBURY, an absurdity. He presumed as there is no use for Fort Lafayette or McHenry under an enlightened administration, he might say that when a people are not protected by the Government, and a Government established in their midst which has the power to punish them if they obey the Government *de facto*, they committed no treason—none in the eye of the law—a law older than the Government of the United States, older than BLACKSTONE, where it is fully recognized. He quoted how when GEORGE the Third could not protect his colonists in Pennsylvania, their allegiance was due to the revolutionary but *de facto* Government there, and the Government of Pennsylvania *de facto* hung men for treason to itself. Mr. SAULSBURY then said that as Mr. COWAN had said in his late speech there were comparatively few in the South who were at all guilty of original conspiracy; yet by this proposed amendment all the people were to be punished. He thought that the only course to win respect for such an amendment would be to open the halls of legislation to the members from the South, asking of them no oaths but that prescribed by the Constitution; then pass the amendments. As parties to a treaty liable to be kept by force; as an individual entirely acting on the universal law of self-preservation, a right to fly to the use of arms was inherent to the United States. If there was a right to whip a State out of secession, there was no right to do more than compel it to keep its contract—be represented here according to the Constitution. But there was no right to punish. They said they had gone out; you said they had not and could not; and now you say they *did*, and can't come in to this table from eleven rooms, which you lock. Said Mr. SAULSBURY: In the head of the nation is a man whose theory is that representation should be according to population, and States must determine their own votes.

Mr. SAULSBURY maintained that there is no intention on the part of Congress to admit Southern members till after the Presidential election. He would ask Republican Senators if they thought the people would submit to the election of a minority candidate, through the exclusion of the Southern voters? He did not know what would be done, but he would not advise anything of the kind to be attempted by the Republicans.

In the conclusion of Mr. SAULSBURY's speech Mr. SUMNER rose and said he desired to address the Senate on that subject, but was not prepared to do so now. He moved the postponement of further consideration of the pending proposition until 1 o'clock to-morrow, and it was so ordered.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT ON THE GOVERNMENTS IN THE LATELY REBELLIOUS STATES.

A very len thy message from the President, in response to Mr. SUMNER's resolution of inquiry, in regard to the organization of governments in the lately rebellious States, was received and ordered to be printed. Also, the report of operations of the Freedmen's Bureau—both of which were referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Mr. CLARK called up the joint resolution to give the consent of Congress to the annexation of the counties of Berkeley and Jefferson, belonging to Virginia, to the State of West Virginia.

Mr. RIDDLE moved to amend by adding a proviso that the question be determined by a vote of the people of the counties.

Mr. CLARK said the people of these counties had already voted in favor of the annexation.

Mr. RIDDLE said that out of sixteen hundred voters in one of the counties, only thirty voted. There were thirteen hundred voters in the county now, and out of these 1,250 were in favor of the proposition which he (RIDDLE) had presented.

Mr. CLARK said it did not appear that there were any means adopted to prevent a full vote from being taken when it was taken. The men who were absent in the rebel army ought not to have an opportunity to vote now.

Mr. RIDDLE said a great many who went into the rebel army from these counties were forced in.

Mr. CLARK said if that was so he was anxious to put them into a State in which they would be less apt to be forced into a rebel army hereafter. The rebels ought to be thankful enough to be permitted to live under the Government without attempting to control.

Mr. POMEROY asked Mr. RIDDLE if he would accept, as an amendment to his proviso, that it be submitted to the people without distinction of color. [Laughter.]

Mr. RIDDLE said he would not.

Mr. RIDDLE's proviso was not adopted.

The joint resolution was then passed by a vote of 32 yeas against 5 nays.

NAYS—Messrs. Davis, Guthrie, McDougal, Riddle, Saulsbury.

At 4 o'clock the Senate, on motion of Mr. GRIMES, went into executive session and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

On motion of Mr. LOAN, of Missouri, the Senate bill granting land to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the States of Missouri and Arkansas to the Pacific Coast, was taken from the Speaker's table, read twice, and referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad.

COMPENSATION TO BAILIFFS AND CRIERS.

Mr. INGERSOLL, of Illinois, introduced a bill fixing the compensation of bailiffs and criers of the Courts of the District of Columbia, which was read twice and referred to the Committee for the District of Columbia.

EVIDENCE BEFORE THE RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE.

Mr. BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts, from the Joint Committee on Reconstruction, reported, in part, evidence relating to the States of Arkansas, Mississippi, Georgia and Alabama, and asked that it be printed. It was so ordered.

COMPENSATION IN LIEU OF ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill allowing compensation to mained soldiers and sailors, who are entitled by law to artificial limbs, in lieu of such artificial limbs; which was read twice, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY BILL.

The House reconsidered its order in reference to the Military Academy Bill, so that Mr. SCHENCK might again offer his amendment; which he did as follows:

And provided further, That no part of the money appropriated by this or any other act shall be applied to the pay or subsistence of any cadet from any State declared to be in rebellion against the Government of the United States, appointed after the 1st day in January, 1866, until such State shall have been returned to its original relations to the Union, under and by virtue of an act or joint resolution of Congress for that case made and provided.

Mr. BLAINE, of Maine, opposed the amendment, and sent up to the Clerk's desk and had read a substitute which he proposed to offer to the amendment, as follows:

"That no part of the money hereby appropriated shall be applied to the support or pay of any cadets hereafter appointed, not in conformity with the express provisions of law, regulating appointments of cadets at that Academy."

Mr. BLAINE stated that his substitute was *verbatim et literatim* taken from the West Point Appropriation Bill, approved April 30, 1864, designed to cure the evil of foisting upon the Southern Districts boys from Northern States. Thirty-eight or forty Northern boys had been sent to West Point, colonized as if appointed from the Southern Districts, sent there in violation of law. There were not vacancies now for one-third of the Southern Districts. The places had been filled by Northern boys, appointed as if from the South, and would remain filled till 1867 or 1868. The President had authority to make ten appointments annually, and the adoption of this amendment would be saying to the President in substance, "We cannot trust you to appoint a single cadet from the South. If you desire to nominate a son of Gov. BROWNLOW or of JOHN MINOR BOTTS you cannot do it." This amendment would cut off from the President the power to appoint a boy from the South even though his father and all his male relatives had fallen in the service of the country. He considered the amendment most illiberal, narrow, and prejudicial to everything like good feeling. It could only be justified on the ground taken by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (STEVENS,) that every person in the eleven rebel States was an "alien enemy." Not believing that, but believing that a Southern man who had been loyal to the Government was entitled to its protection and patronage, he (BLAINE) should vote a most decided "negative" on the amendment.

Mr. CORNING inquired whether the amendment or the substitute suggested would disturb the boys whom the gentleman from Maine described as having been colonized.

Mr. BLAINE—No, Sir. Neither amendment affects them. My substitute merely prevents any further colonization from the South, and leaves the question just where the law leaves it to-day.

Mr. SCHENCK replied that as to the charge of this being a narrow-minded and illiberal proposition he could not stop to bandy epithets. He had but this to say: His amendment warned the President and Secretary of War not to violate the law. They were simply expected to conform to it. He knew that appointments to the Academy had been irregularly made, but that irregularity was stopped. Most of such appointments were those of Northern young men who had served in the army, and who, being in Alabama, Tennessee, or other Southern States, got their appointment as if from those States. His amendment did not interfere with any appointment already made, but simply laid down the rule that in future no appointment should be made from any State that has been in rebellion until that State is regularly rehabilitated by act of Congress according to what seemed to be the settled policy of Congress, at least on the subject of restoration. Appointments of cadets were appointments incidental to representation. Whenever any district in a Southern State should be represented here, then its representative would have the nomination for that district. It was for Messrs. MAYNARD and STOKES, of Tennessee, and other such Representatives, to nominate cadets, and not for the President and Secretary of War to forestall them. His amendment did not reflect on either the President or Secretary of War.

Mr. BLAINE asked whether his proposed substitute would not prevent the President from filling any vacancies except for the ten appointments at large to which he was entitled.

Mr. SCHENCK thought not, and asked what was its object, if it was not identical with his own mean and illiberal proposition?

Mr. BLAINE desired to amend, but did not get an opportunity.

Mr. STEVENS said it was necessary for him to say a word, in consequence of the remark made by the gentleman from Maine (BLAINE.) Before the South turned rebel, the law had allowed to each Congressional District, a cadet, on the nomination of the Representative from that District. Such was the practice now in the loyal States. When the South went out of the Union, there was nobody to make nominations from the Southern Districts. It might have been and was the misfortune of some loyal men to live under a disloyal and hostile Government, but they took the conditions of all men living in the South. All loyal men there suffered alike. Although they ought not to be punished individually, still their political destinies were bound up with those of the State and the *de facto* Government under which they lived. They were therefore alien to all rights under that Government while they were in that condition. He had decided that all those rebel States were enemies according to the law of nations, and he (STEVENS) objected to the President or anybody else going down there against the law, and selecting individuals there, and giving them preference over boys in the North. He knew that the President, and he believed that the Secretary of War, were under a misapprehension about this matter, and had appointed some seventy or eighty cadets on the nomination of a few Senators who were in Washington. Some boys in his district had been appointed as if from Southern districts, where there was really no power to do such thing. It was an abuse of power. The amendment of the gentleman from Ohio (SCHENCK) went no further than to put into plain language the duty of the officers of

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—March 6, 1866.

$1,450 U.S. 6s,'81 R.... 104½
4,000 do.... 104¾
3,500 U.S. Certs. 6s, C. 12 mos.... 91¾
6,000 do.... 1 5/8 260
5,000 do.... 260
2,000 U. S. 6s, '78 C.... 103
4,500 U. S. 5s, 10-40s C.... 90½
20,000 Tr. Notes 7 3-10s. Second Series.... 99¾
17,000 do.... 99¾
12,500 do. Third Ser.... 99⅝
98,000 do.... 99⅝
5,000 Tenn. 6s, '68.... 92
5,000 Tenn. 6s, '90.... 92¼
1,000 do.... 92¼
5,000 do.... 92¾
5,000 N. Car. 6s.... 85
5,000 do.....2d call 84⅜
12,000 Missouri 6s.... 77
1,000 Mo. 6s, issued to Pacific R.... 77⅜
10,000 O. & M.Cer....s30 24⅜
5,000 do.... 24⅜
3,000 Erie 1st M.... 24⅜
20,000 N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76. 92
20,000 B., N.Y. & E.1st M 94
7,000 1st C. Riv. 1st M.... 90⅜
1,000 Chic. & R. I. 8s. 98
2,000 Mich. S. 2d M.... 89½
4,000 Mil. & St. P.1st.. 81
4,000 Harlem 1st M.... 100
3,800 Am. Gold.... 133¼
10 Bank of New York 112
10 Shoe & Leather Bk. 100
50 Fourth Nat. Bank.. 97½
30 Del. & Hud. C.... 135
5 do.....2d call 135
100 Cen. Coal Co.... 41
100 Cum. Coal Pr.... 44½
100 Amer. Coal Co.... 62
100 West. Union Tel.... 89
100 do....b30 68
100 Quick. Min. Co.... 41¾
100 Mariposa Pref.... 85½
100 Union Nav. Co.... 1 0
100 do.... 100⅜

1 O'CLOCK BOARD.

20 Western U. Tel.... 68
100 Cum. Coal P....b30 30
200 do....s3 44
600 do....b10 44
100 New-York Cen.b30 91
1200 Erie Railroad....c 85⅝
100 Reading R.... 97¼
400 M. S. & N. I. R.... 71¾
100 Cleve. & Pitts.... 75½
400 Cleve. & Tol.... 107
300 Chi. & R. I.... 105¾
100 do....s30 105½
400 P., Ft. W. & C.... 89⅝
100 do....s30 89

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

$6,000 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. Sec. Ser.... 99⅝
2,000 do. 3d Ser.... 99¾
7,000 City 6s, '87.... 95
5,000 O. & M. Cer.... 24½
5,000 P., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st 98⅜
500 P., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d. 83
100 Quick. M. Co.... 41¾
500 N. Y. Cen.... 90⅝
200 do.... 90⅝
400 Erie R.... c 86
400 do.....2d call 85½
100 do.....s3 85

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

1400 Schuylkill Coal.... 14⅜
100 N. Y. Central.... 91⅛
830 Erie Railroad....c 85⅜
100 do.....s3 85⅜
100 do.....b3 85⅜
200 Reading R.... 97⅛
100 do.....b3 97⅛
100 do.....s3 97⅛
500 M. So. & N. I.... 70⅞
100 do.....b3 71
100 do.....s3 71
100 do.....b3 71
1400 do.... 71½
2000 do.... 71
900 do.....s30 71
900 do.....c 71½
900 do.....b10 71½
500 Chi. & R. I.....s30 105½
1100 Cleve. & Pitts....c 75⅝
200 do.....s3 75⅝
100 Chi. & N. W.... 95½
122 Sixth-av. R.... 137
300 Mich. S. & N. I.... 71¾
3000 do.... 71¾
1100 do.... 71¾
do.... 71⅝
do.....b5 71¾
do.....s5 71½
100 do.....s10 71½
do.....b3 71¾
do.....s3 71½
do.....2d call 71¾
100 Ill. Cen. R.....s30 114
100 do.... 114
1800 Cleve. & Pitts.... 75½
600 do.... 75⅝
do.....2d call 75⅝
250 Chi. & R. I.... 105¾
100 do.....s30 105½
do.... 105¾
do.... 105⅞
do.....s30 105½
100 P., Ft. W. & C.... 89⅝
100 do.....s30 89

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

400 Schuylkill Coal.... 14⅜
500 Maryland A. Coal.... 17½
200 Cumb. Coa....s3 43⅜
100 New-York Cen....s3 91½
do.....b3 91½
200 do.... 91½
300 do.... 91¾
200 do.....b3 105⅜
200 do.....b3 105⅜
200 do.....c 85⅝
200 do.....b3 105⅜
200 Chi. & N. W.... 95⅝
100 do.....s3 95⅝
100 Chi. & N.W.Pr. sty 51
100 do.....s30 51
200 do.... 52
100 do.....s3 52½
100 do.....b30 52½
100 do.... 52⅝
100 P., F. W. & C....b3 89⅛
100 do.....s3 89⅜
200 Canton Co.... 43½
200 Reading R.....c 97¼
400 M. S. & N. I. R.... 71¾
100 do.... 71¾
100 do.....s15 70⅝
do.... 71
200 Chic. & N. W.... 95⅝
200 Chic. & R. I.... 105¾
200 do.... 105¾
200 do.....s3 105¾
400 do.....2d call 105¾
600 P., Ft. W. & C.... 89½
200 Canton Co.... 43½
260 Reading R.....c 97¼
400 M. S. & N. I. R.... 71¾
100 do.... 71¾
100 do.....s15 70⅝
do.... 71
200 Chic. & N. W.... 95⅝
200 Chic. & R. I.... 105¾
200 do.... 105¾
200 do.....s3 105¾
400 do.....2d call 105¾
600 P., Ft. W. & C.... 89½

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

200 N. Y. Cen.... 90⅜
300 do.....b3 90⅜
8500 Erie Railroad.... 85⅜
1500 do.....b3 85⅜
100 do.... 85⅜
200 do.....s10 85⅜
500 do.....s2 85⅜
200 do.....s3 85⅜
100 do.....s30 85⅜
500 Reading R.... 97⅞
200 do.....b3 97⅞
100 Mich. S. & N. I.... 71
200 do.....b30 71
100 do.....s3 71
100 do.....b3 71
400 P. F. W. & C.... 89⅝
300 Canton Co.... 43½
260 Reading R.....c 97⅛
400 M. S. & N. I. R.... 71¾
100 do.... 71¾
100 do.....s15 70⅝
do.... 71
200 Chic. & N. W.... 95⅝
200 Chic. & R. I.... 105¾
200 do.... 105¾
200 do.....s3 105¾
400 do.....2d call 105¾
600 P., Ft. W. & C.... 89½

TUESDAY, March 6—P. M.

The price of Gold to-day has ruled comparatively steady at 102¼@103¼ ₱ cent., most of the sales being about 103 ₱ cent. The market not firm at the reduced figures and the speculation in the Gold Room rather bearish than otherwise. The Exchange on London for the *Cuba* to-morrow is also less firm than yesterday, and for standard bills cannot be quoted better than 108¼@¢, with a variety of Southern Bank credits and good Merchant signatures offered at lower figures, say from 108¾ to 107¾ ₱ cent. The direct Exports of Domestic Produce from New-York this week are unusually heavy, embracing the largest shipments of Cotton yet reported for a single week. They amount to 17,442 bales. A shipment of about $450,000 in Gold bars, out of the California arrival of yesterday will be made by the *Cuba* to-morrow.

There is a gradually increasing ease in the supply of Money to the Brokers on call, and for the purchase of United States Securities, in Wall-street. The rates to the Brokers are 6@7 ₱ cent., the higher figure being as yet the rule of the Street. There is a good deal doing in the way of borrowing Railway Stocks and Gold to deliver on *short* sales, and this operation tends to diminish the Cash wants of the Brokers. A premium was again paid for the use of Erie shares to-day, and some other of the Railways are borrowed at a cheap rate of interest on the Money advanced upon them.

The Stock Exchange was steady on the Government list to-day and decidedly improved on the Railways. There was a strong contest, however, on the latter, between the bearish interest on the Street and in the Exchange, and the buyers for a rise. The former continues in the ascendant, but their heavy sales yesterday of Fort Wayne, Reading, Erie, &c., brought about a reaction early in the day, and the market at the regular Boards was higher on nearly all the New-York and Western Roads. New-York Central was an exception in the afternoon, while Michigan Southern and Rock Island were specially firm and upward, and Erie strongly supported and the Cash Stock scarce.

At the close of the day the following quotations were made as compared with Monday afternoon. The ease in Money and the heavy *short* interest on 3-day contracts and borrowed Stock gave the *Bulls* more advantage through the day than at any time since Wednesday and Thursday last.

	Mon.	Tues.
U. S. 10-40s	90⅜	90½
U. S. 5-20s	102½	103⅛
U. S. 7.30s	99⅜	99⅝
N. Y. Central	91¼	91½
Erie	84⅜	86¼
Hudson	102⅜	102⅜
Reading	97⅜	98
Mich. Southern	70⅜	71½
Illinois Central	116	116
Pittsburgh	75½	76⅛
Prairie du Chien	96	96

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	112	Bank of N. America	106
Merchants'	110½	Hanover	108
Union	118	Irving	108
America	137	Metropolitan	120
Tradesmen's	130	Market	110
Mechs' & Traders'	130	Nassau	107
National	106	Shoe and Leather	109
Merchants' Exch'ge	106	Corn Exchange	110
Seventh Ward	105	St. Nicholas	100
State of New-York	105	Commonwealth	100
Commerce	105	Importers' & Traders'	100
Mechanics' Bkg Ass.	106	Park	145
Broadway	225	Manufac. & Merch'ts.	102
Ocean	94	Central National	108½
American Exchange	110	First National	210
Pacific	105	Fourth National	97¾
Chatham	133	Ninth National	107
Bank of Republic	108	Oriental Bank	120

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	92
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	103½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-'76	95
Erie 1st M., '58	99¾
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	94
Erie 7s, 5th mort., 1888	94
Buf. N. Y. & E. 1st M. '77	94
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M '69	99¾
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M. P., '85	100½
Hud. R. 7s, 3d M., '75	95
Hud. R. 7s, conv., '67	95
Harlem 1st mort., '60-'72	99
Harlem 2ds, '68	91
Mich. C. & M. 8s	82
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2ds	89¼
N. Ind. Gosh. Line '66	91
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ c.	94
Ill. Cen. 7 p. c. 1875	108
Alton & T. H. 1st M	87
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	77
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in	70
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	87½
Chi. & N. W. Int. B.	80
Han. & St. Jo. Land G.	90
Tol. & Wab. 1st M.	86¼
Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	74
Mil. & Pr. du Ch. 1st M.	97
Gal. & Chic. M.	92
Chi. & R. I. 1st M	98
P. J. Central 1st M.	90¾
Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	96½
Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 2d	91
Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 3d	79
Cleve. & P. 2d m. con.	80
Cleve. & P. 4th mort.	72
Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1st M.	46
Chic. & Alton S. F.	94
Chic. & Alt. 1st M.	92
Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	79
Peninsula R. R. bonds	65
Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	81
Chi. & Mil. 1st M.	84
Joliet & Chic. 1st mort.	95

The sales of surplus Gold derived from Customs over and above the sums required to pay Gold Interest, but the proceeds of which were required to pay Currency Interest on the Public Debt, were actively entered upon on 20th July last, since that time $11,245,000 in Currency has been paid out on the $830,000,000 of 7-30 ₱ cent. Loans. The average price of the Gold disposed of for this and other purposes of the Treasury, up to 1st January was about 145 ₱ cent. This operation through nearly six months held the Gold market between 142@147 ₱ cent. For a few days the price went below 142, and on several "special telegrams" about Mexican affairs, &c., it advanced above 147 ₱ cent. Altogether the sales could not have been better managed for the Government or for the [illegible]diness of trade than they were by Mr. VAN [illegible]. The more recent sales were made in the same judicious way between 140 and 137½ ₱ cent. The Customs Gold receipts in February were large; there was little or no Gold Interest to be paid, and $15,000,000 of the surplus Gold was turned into Currency. Owing to continued favorable exchanges with Europe, the open market has gone down from 4 to 5 ₱ cent. since these sales were closed up. For this the Assistant Treasurer in New-York is in no sense responsible, yet one of our morning cotemporaries makes complaint of the manner of his sales, as he protested last Summer—in the face of the moral certainty that the price would have otherwise been run up by speculators immensely on the Customs demand alone—against selling at all. But the public, we believe, will agree with us that no official of the Government, under all the circumstances, of so large and delicate a responsibility, could have acquitted himself with more judgment or discretion.

Another City journal, professedly in support of the Administration, makes complaint that Secretary McCULLOCH last month called in $12,000,000 of his 7.30 ₱ cents. The same objection, if well taken, would equally apply to $6,000,000 Compound Interest Notes, making a reduction of eighteen millions. He did fund and pay off this sum in February—$11,000,000 by an exchange for United States 5-20s of 1865, and $7,000,000 out of his surplus cash. The exchange for bonds was no new thing, no fresh negotiation, and we have no doubt was made on substantially the same terms as a similar exchange of $50,000,000 last October, say on the basis of 108 ₱ cent. for the 5-20 Bonds. This was surely better than an exchange for long 30 years 6 ₱ cent. Gold-bearing Bonds, at their par value for 7.30s and Compounds, as recommended and very elaborately argued and urged upon Congress by this same paper only six weeks ago.

The fiscal year of the Michigan Southern Company ended on 1st inst. Although the falling off in receipts the last month was $80,937, owing to the snow-storms and severe weather in the West, which affected nearly all the lines into Chicago about 20 or 25 ₱ cent., as compared with the traffic of February, 1865, the Company foot up ¥4,728,093 gross traffic for the fiscal year. This result is by far the largest ever attained, and is nearly or quite one-half greater than was deemed a prosperous traffic three or four years ago. The following are the comparative earnings of the Michigan Southern Railroad for the month of February:

1866	$283,177
1865	364,114
Decrease	$80,937

For the year ending March 1:

1866	$4,728,096
1865	4,238,405
Increase	$489,691

Earnings of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, exclusive of the Eastern Division of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railway:

	1864.	1865.	1866.
January	$51,964	$98,181	$131,707
February	46,473	86,528	122,621
Total	$98,437	$184,709	$254,328
Increase in 1866 over 1865, $69,613.			

The Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Road gained $23,000 in January and about $17,000 in February. Both the St. Paul and Prarie du Chien line, it is understood, will gain handsomely this Spring on the transportation of the old crop now in the country awaiting the reopening of Lake and River navigation, and next Fall, (with a favorable harvest,) on the increased labor or producing power brought into Wisconsin, Minnesota, &c., by the return of the great volunteer armies which for three years have been out of these States.

The following are the comparative earnings of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company for the month of February:

1866	$174,164
1865	236,949
Decrease	$62,785

This line had to forego a considerable amount of traffic on account of the severe storm. For a portion of the time it was not deemed safe for the equipment, or profitable in any sense, to send out the trains. The produce along the line and within its ordinary breadth of business to come forward later in the season (especially after the lakes and Mississippi River are free of ice,) is understood to be abundant, and whether it goes South to the river at Rock Island, or North to the lake at Chicago, the result is substantially the same to the road. The theory that the diversion of grain and provisions to the South is to seriously damage the East and West roads out of Chicago, or the other lines across the great producing States of Illinois and Wisconsin, is at least premature. And it is considered that the Illinois Central traversing the country from North to South at Cairo, will be largely benefitted by the reopening of active intercourse with the South.

The Board of Directors of the National Bank of Commerce have unanimously elected Mr. CHARLES H. RUSSELL, President of the Bank in place of Mr. JOHN A. STEVENS. Mr. R. is one of the original projectors of the Bank and since 1839 has been a member of the Direction. He is an able and successful merchant, and the present promotion will no doubt be acceptable to the great body of the shareholders.

Attention is directed to the advertisement for the sale of the First Mortgages of the Atchison or Central Branch of the Pacific Road, on another page.

The holders of Missouri State 6 ₱ cents are offered by Messrs. THOMAS DENNY & Co., No. 39 Wall-street, terms of exchange for First Mortgages, interest paying, the nature and security of which they will explain to applicants. See notice on another page.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $1,503,075 89—including for Customs, $492,000; on account of Loan, $40,000; Coin certificates, $200,000. Payments, $1,532,501 29. Balance, $89,413,604 87.

Mr. ROBERT H. SHEARMAN, Deputy State Engineer, has prepared the following abstract of the reports of the Railroad Corporations of the State of New-York, for the year ending Sept. 30, 1865:

STOCK AND DEBTS.

Roads operated by Steam:

Amount of capital stock by charter and acts of the Legislature	$84,816,200 00
Amount of capital stock subscribed for	96,436,061 61
Amount of capital stock paid in by last report	91,859,592 97
Amount of capital stock paid in	96,040,137 24
Amount of funded debt as by last report	61,406,427 34
Amount now of funded debt	66,304,976 61
Amount of floating debt as by last report	1,263,337 54
Amount now of floating debt	5,880,034 41
Total amount now of funded and floating debt	94,185,610 29

Roads operated by Horse-Power:

Amount of capital stock by charters and acts of the Legislature	18,731,000 00
Amount of capital stock subscribed for	13,056,660 00
Amount of capital stock paid in by last report	10,718,945 00
Amount of capital stock now paid in	13,105,105 00
Amount of funded debt as by last report	4,717,000 00
Amount now of funded debt	5,974,666 93
Amount of floating debt as by last report	396,946 77
Amount now of floating debt	576,845 49
Total amount now of funded and floating debt	6,551,450 42

COST OF CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT.

For graduation and masonry	$41,828,027 86
For bridges	2,336,997 36
For superstructure, including iron	22,940,736 65
For passenger and freight stations, buildings and fixtures	4,375,602 27
For engine and car houses, machine-shops, machinery and fixtures	1,922,033 36
For land, land damages and fences	12,067,175 7
For [illegible]	[illegible]

For passenger and baggage cars	2,882,815 85
For freight and other cars	5,398,894 94
For engineering and agencies, &c	3,482,813 44
Total cost of construction and equipment of roads using steam-power	$156,393,303 33
Total cost of construction and equipment of roads using horse-power	19,991,184 98

CHARACTERISTICS.

Roads operated with Steam:

Length of roads in miles	3,068.94
Length of roads laid	2,815.15
Length of double track, including sidings	1,163.84
Length of branches laid	467.85
Length of double track on same	21.43
Length of equivalent single track	4,298.25
Number of engine-houses and shops	186
Number of engines	1,212
Number of first-class passenger-cars	826
Number of second-class cars	181
Number of baggage, mail and express-cars	262
Number of freight-cars	15,294

Roads operated with Horse Power:

Length of roads in miles	286.05
Length of road laid	198.34
Length of double track, including sidings	129.64
Length of branches laid	3.16
Length of double track on same	25
Number of houses and shops	22
Number of cars	959

BUSINESS OF THE YEAR.

Roads operated with Steam—Passenger Business:

Miles run by passenger trains	7,978,889
Number of passengers, all classes, carried in cars	16,915,627
Number of miles traveled by passengers, or number of passengers carried one mile	731,923,260
Average rate of speed of ordinary passenger trains, including stops, miles	20.57
Average rate of same when in motion, miles	23.43
Average rate of speed of express passenger trains, including stops, miles	28.25
Average rate of same when in motion, miles	30.44
Average weight, in tons, of passenger trains, exclusive of passengers and baggage	84.77

Freight Transportation:

Miles run by freight trains	11,482,788
Number of tons carried in freight trains	7,388,862
Total movement of freight, or number of tons carried one mile	868,647,549
Average rate of speed of freight trains, including stops, miles	11.52
Average rate of same when in motion, miles	14.86
Average weight, in tons, of freight trains, exclusive of freight	161.10

Classification of Freight:

Products of the forest	227,209
Products of animals	1,345,361
Vegetable food	1,220,509
Other agricultural products	392,027
Manufactures	732,681
Merchandise	1,146,268
Other articles	2,054,708
	7,388,862

Roads Operated with Horse-power:

Number of miles run by passenger cars	18,419,989
Number of passengers, all classes, carried in cars	107,349,507

COST OF MAINTENANCE OF ROADWAY.

Allotted to Passenger Transportation:

Repairs of road-bed and way, exclusive of iron	$2,156,177 62
Cost of iron for repairs	1,176,814 74
Repairs of buildings	441,181 26
Repairs of fences and gates	56,044 21
Taxes on real estate	627,112 74
Total	$4,859,330 77

Allotted to Freight Transportation:

Repairs of road-bed and way, exclusive of iron	$3,007,875 21
Cost of iron for repairs	2,345,093 22
Repairs of buildings	821,334 19
Repairs of fences and gates	87,733 09
Taxes on real estate	627,112 74
Total	$7,209,052 85
Total allotted to passenger transportation	4,859,330 77
Total allotted to freight transportation	7,209,052 85
Other costs not allotted	607,060 55
Total cost of maintenance of roadway	$12,674,444 17
Roads operated with horse-power	292,351 41

COST OF REPAIRS OF MACHINERY.

Allotted to Passenger Transportation:

Repairs of engines	$1,318,080 86
Repairs of cars	1,309,390 81
Repairs of tools, &c	195,103 97
Incidental expenses, oil, fuel, &c	117,359 64
	$2,909,935 28

Allotted to Freight Transportation:

Repairs of engines	$1,914,157 74
Repairs of cars	2,134,870 86
Repairs of tools, &c	283,022 96
Incidental expenses, oil, fuel, &c	178,947 68
	$4,497,499 25
Allotted to passenger transportation	$2,909,935 28
Allotted to freight transportation	4,497,499 20
Other costs not allotted	54,116 48
Total cost repairs of machinery	$7,946,550 94
Roads operated with horse-power	116,943 25

COST OF OPERATING THE ROAD.

Allotted to Passenger Transportation:

Office expenses, stationery, &c	$159,749 64
Agents and clerks	512,744 90
Labor, loading and unloading freight	54,228 61
Attendance of porters, watchmen and switchmen	365,160 24
Wood and water station attendance	93,421 68
Conductors, baggagemen and brakemen	668,679 15
Engineman and firemen	524,476 24
Fuel, cost and labor in preparing for use	2,060,624 14
Oil and waste for engine and tenders	267,161 85
Oil and waste for cars	70,364 58
Loss and damage of goods and baggage	18,833 34
Damages for injuries to persons	141,934 86
Damages for property and for cattle killed	18,478 00
General superintendence	131,627 43
Contingencies	675,347 37
	$5,892,813 11

Allotted to Freight Transportation:

Office expenses, stationery, &c	$206,047 94
Agents and clerks	833,851 77
Labor, loading and unloading freight	1,376,713 07
Attendance of porters, watchmen and switchmen	462,628 14
Wood and water station attendance	102,889 40
Conductors, baggagemen and brakemen	843,209 86
Engineman and firemen	956,179 09
Fuel, cost and labor in preparing for use	2,927,240 66
Oil and waste for engines and tenders	304,738 73
Oil and waste for cars	113,861 24
Loss and damage of goods and baggage	263,340 68
Damages for injuries to persons	23,874 87
Damages for property and for cattle killed	30,033 00
General superintendence	182,968 14
Contingencies	733,111 21
Total	$9,456,687 18
Allotted to passenger transportation	5,892,813 11
Allotted to freight transportation	3,450,687 18
Other costs not allotted	229,484 89
Total cost of operating roads	$15,572,965 18
Roads operated by horse-power	3,192,915 17

EARNINGS AND PAYMENTS.

EARNINGS.

Roads operated with steam:

From passenger business	$18,586,929 71
From freight business	28,188,932 87
From other sources	1,865,103 62
Total earnings	$48,642,966 20

Roads operated with horse-power:

From passenger business	$5,694,943 38
From other sources	253,714 11
Total earnings	$5,948,657 49

PAYMENTS OTHER THAN FOR CONSTRUCTION.

Operated with steam-power:

For transportation expenses	$38,980,017 82
For interest	4,718,913 30
For dividends on stock	4,997,497 10
Amount carried to surplus fund	155,000 24
Total payments	$48,742,428 46

Roads operated with horse-power:

For transportation expenses	$4,956,068 04
For interest	406,916 93
For dividends on stock	26,171 85
For payments to surplus fund	226,283 46
Total	$5,803,440 28

ACCIDENTS.

Roads operated with steam:

Number of passengers killed	24
Number of passengers injured	406
Number of employes killed	92
Number of employes injured	65
Number of others killed	111
Number of others injured	40
Total number killed	227
Total number injured	272

Roads operated with horse-power:

Number of passengers killed	8
Number of passengers injured	26
Number of employes killed	1
Number of employes injured	1
Number of others killed	21
Number of others injured	36
Total number killed	30
Total number injured	62

DEDUCTIONS FROM THE FOREGOING RESULTS.

If we exclude the City roads, we have as follows:

Average number of miles traveled by each passenger	45.13
Average number of passengers in each train	91.73
Average number of miles each ton of freight was transported	117.26
Average number of tons in each freight train	75.47
Aggregate movement of passenger trains is equivalent to passing over the road, times	3,061
Aggregate movement of freight trains is equivalent to passing over the road, times	4,351
Average number of trains passing daily over the road, about	20½
Average cost, per mile of road, for maintaining roadway	$4,923 18
Average cost, per mile of road, for repairs of machinery	$3,038 66
Average cost, per mile of road, for operating road	$5,878 42
Average cost, per mile of single track, for maintaining roadway	$2,996 87
Average cost, per mile of single track, for repairs of machinery	$1,848 79
Average cost, per mile of single track, for operating road	$3,576 56
Average sum received for carrying one passenger one mile	₱2 24
Average sum received for transporting one ton of freight one mile	₱3 25
Average number of miles of travel for each passenger killed	30,496,760
Average number of miles of travel for each passenger either killed or injured	3,832,054
Average number of passengers carried for each one killed	675,643
Average expense is 78.56 per cent. of all the earnings.	

Sales of Real Estate—March 6, 1866.

BY E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

6 lots, northeast corner 4th-av. and 46th-st., 100x 130 feet	$23,850
1 lot, southwest corner Lexington-av. and 45th-st., 25.10x100	7,250
1 lot, adjoining south, 20x100 feet	5,500
1 lot, north side 44th-st., 275 feet east Lexington-av., 20x100.5	4,000

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE CROTON NATIONAL BANK
Of the City of New-York,
DESIGNATED DEPOSITARY AND
FINANCIAL AGENT
OF THE
UNITED STATES,
No. 17 Nassau-st., New-York,
WILLIAM B. HATCH, President,
PLINY FISK, Vice-President,
ROBERT M. HEDDEN, Cashier,
Will remove to the new marble building, southeast corner of Nassau and Cedar sts., 1st of May.

☞ A MANUFACTURING COMPANY HAVING a lease for 21 years or about 60 lots of ground in Harlem is desirous of arranging with some capitalist to erect a building thereon, for which plans and specifications have been made. From several estimates the cost of the building will not exceed $14,000, and a liberal arrangement will be let or for the outlay, and ten years lease entered. Address G. and W., Box 4,792 New-York Post-Office.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Tuesday, March 6, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 24 bbls. Ashes, 5,921 bbls. Flour, 2,200 bbls. and 2,673 bags Corn Meal, 1,903 bushels Wheat, 3,290 bushels Corn, 435 bushels Rye, 1,900 bushels Malt, 3,760 bushels Oats, 919 bbls. Pork, 2,321 pkgs. Cut Meats, 3,448 pkgs. Lard, 1,121 bbls. Beef, and 462 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Pots are in request, at $7 50@$7 75, ₱ 100 lbs. Pearls are altogether nominal.

COFFEE—Has been lightly dealt in at unchanged prices. We quote: Java at 27½c.@28½c.; Maracaibo at 21c.@23c.; Laguayra at 21c.@23½c.; Rio at 17¼c.@21½c.; and St. Domingo at 17½c.@17¾c., cash, in gold, ₱ lb. The week's receipts of Rio have been 3,800 bags; sales, 6,216 bags. Stock of all kinds, today, 57,556 bags, including, according to Messrs. WM. SCOTT & Sons, of Rio, 34,679 bags; Laguayra, 5,191 bags; Cuba, 4,394 bags; Maracaibo, 3,660 bags; St. Domingo, 660 bags; and of other descriptions, 5,873 bags.

STOCK OF RIO.

New-Orleans, bags	15,000
Mobile, bags	1,800
Savannah, bags	2,000
Baltimore, bags	2,000
Philadelphia, bags	4,000
New-York, bags	34,879
Grand total	59,679

COTTON—Has been moderately inquired for at drooping prices. Middlings 43c.@44c. ₱ lb. Sales and resales since our last 2,650 bales. The receipts at this port have been 1,774,201 bales since Jan. 1, 1865, and 616,106 since the commencement of the current cotton year, Sept. 1, 1865. The week's exports of cotton from this port have been unusually heavy, having amounted to 17,442 bales—making the total shipments since Sept. 1, 1865, 291,237 bales.

DRY GOODS—The Dry Goods Exchange report, today, is as follows: *Jobbers' Prices*—Brown Sheetings—Pacific A, 26¾c.; Pacific E, 23c.; Pacific H, 26½c.; Pacific L, 21c.; Pard, 21c. Bleached Shirtings—Amoskeag, 45-inch, 40c.; Amoskeag, 36-inch, 37c.; Harris, No. 1, 35c.; Harris, No. 2, 30c. Prints—Sprague, 21c.; Richmond, 21c.; Lancaster, 20c.; American, 20c.; Allen, 20c. Delaines—Hamilton, 25c.; Pacific, 25c. Canton Ice—Washington, 20c.; Portland, 15c. Silesias—Clinton, 36c.; Indian Orchard, 30c. Brown Drills—Pepperell, 27½c.; Winthrop, 25c. Corset Jeans—Pepperell, 32c.; Bates, 22½c. Ticks—York, 32-inch, 62½c.; York, 30-inch, 52½c. Stripes—Whittenden A, 34c.; Whittenden B, 30½c. Denims—Pearl River, 37½c.; Warren Brown, 35c. Hoop Skirts—Bradley's Duplex Elliptic and Empress Trail, prices unchanged; S. T. & A. T. Meyer's I X L, in fair demand at former prices. The following dispatches have been received at the Dry Goods Exchange to-day: St. Louis—Trade quiet. Providence—Market flat; 64-square nominally 14c. Boston—No improvement to report in prices or demand. Baltimore—Market continues dull and weak. No sales in consequence in dry goods or cotton; many holders still have strong faith in cotton.

FEATHERS—Have been quiet and depressed in price, ranging from 55c.@75c. for inferior to prime Live Geese, ₱ lb.

FIRE-CRACKERS—Have been in rather more demand at $3 40@$3 50 for No. 1 Canton, ₱ box.

FISH—Have been inactive at declining prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less sought after, and prices of inferior grades have declined slightly. Sales since our last 9,600 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $6 85@$7 40; inferior to choice Extra State at $7 30@$8 50, chiefly at $7 40@$7 75; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $8 35@$8 75 ₱ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 85	@$7 50
Extra State	7 30	@ 8 30
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 50	@11 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	8 35	@ 8 75
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	8 80	@12 00
Extra Genesee	8 40	@11 75
Poor to very choice Missouri	9 60	@15 50

Southern Flour is dull and heavy. Sales since our last 950 bbls., in lots, at $8 80@$10 15 for poor to good, and $10 20@$15 50 for good to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is declining; sales 350 bbls. Extra at $7 60@$11 50 ₱ bbl. Fine rules dull, including Superfine at $4 50@$5 50 ₱ bbl. Corn Meal continues quite heavy, at $3 70@$3 85 for Western, $3 65@$3 70 for Jersey, and $4 15@$4 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Sales 300 bbls.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been dull and nominal in price.

FRUIT—Foreign varieties have been quiet and on the decline. In the line of domestic, the principal business has been in Dried Apples, at buoyant prices.

GRAIN—Prime Wheat has been in fair demand at firmer prices. Sales since our last, 34,500 bushels, including poor to strictly choice Milwaukee Club at $1 46@$1 48; and new Amber State at $2 25 ₱ bushel. Corn has been quiet and heavy. Sales since our last, 35,000 bushels at 73c.@75c. for unsound, and 76c.@79c. for sound mixed Western, in store and delivered, chiefly at 77c.@78c., and 79c.@83c. for new Yellow, and 75c. for White Southern, ₱ bushel. Oats have been active, including State at 55c.@56c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 50c.@52c.; old Western at 52c.@54c.; new Western at 35c.@42½c.; Canada at 54c.@55c., ₱ bushel. Sales were also made of 7,000 bush

house, building or lot, and from out of the gutters for a distance of at least one foot from the curb opposite such house, building or lot, under the penalty of three dollars for every such neglect, to be paid by the said owner, occupant or person having charge severally and respectively.

Councilman Kellogg moved that said paper be referred to the Committee on Ordinances.

Which was carried.

Resolution of Board of Councilmen, as follows:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Trustees of the Congregation of Beth Hamadrash, for the sum of one hundred and thirty-six dollars and two cents, with interest, as a donation, to enable said Trustees to redeem the property of said Congregation from sale for taxes, for the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of donations.

(In Board of Aldermen, January twenty-two, the Committee on Finance reported in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen in adopting said resolution, which report was adopted February five.)

(In Board of Councilmen, February five, resolution adopted requesting the return of said paper.)

(In Board of Aldermen, February twenty-one, said request granted.)

Councilman Keech moved that said paper be laid upon the table.

Which was carried.

Report of Committee on Streets, of Board of Aldermen, with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That crossings be laid in New-street, from opposite numbers five and seven; also in Broad-street, from opposite number eleven, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Long, Stacom, Flynn, O'Brien, Kenney, Costello, Hartman, Brinkman, Koster, Watts, Keech, Green, White, Mackay, Kellogg, Tyng, Thomas, Halloran, Roberts, Pullman, Hettrick, Imlay—24.

Negative—Councilmen Robinson—1.

Report of Committee on Streets, of Board of Aldermen, with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the sidewalks on the west side of Broadway, from Thirty-ninth to Thirtieth street, be flagged the full width where necessary; also, the sidewalks in Sixth-avenue, from Twenty-seventh to Thirtieth street, be flagged the full width where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted:

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen—Keenan, Long, Stacom, Flynn, Robinson, O'Brien, Kenney, Costello, Hartman, Brinkman, Koster, Watts, Keech, Green, White, Mackay, Kellogg, Tyng, Thomas, Halloran, Roberts, Pullman, Hettrick, Imlay—24.

Negative—Councilman Robinson—1.

Report of Committee on Streets, of Board of Aldermen, with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the sidewalks on the west side of Broadway, from Twenty-ninth to Thirtieth street, be flagged the full width where necessary; also, the sidewalks in Sixth-avenue, from Twenty-seventh to Thirtieth street, be flagged the full width where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted:

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen—Keenan, Long, Stacom, Flynn, Robinson, O'Brien, Kenney, Costello, Hartman, Brinkman, Koster, Watts, Keech, Green, White, Mackay, Kellogg, Tyng, Thomas, Halloran, Roberts, Pullman, Hettrick, Imlay—24.

Negative—Councilman Robinson—1.

Report of Committee on Roads, of Board of Aldermen, with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the sidewalks on both sides of Lawrence-street, from the junction of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street to the junction of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, be flagged twelve feet wide, through the centre thereof, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Long, Stacom, Flynn, Robinson, O'Brien, Kenney, Costello, Hartman, Brinkman, Koster, Watts, Keech, Green, White, Mackay, Kellogg, Tyng, Thomas, Halloran, Roberts, Pullman, Hettrick, Imlay—24.

Report of Committee on Roads, of Board of Aldermen, with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the curb and gutter stones be set and reset, and the sidewalks be flagged and reflagged, full width, where necessary, in front of the already done on the established grade, on the west side of Third-avenue, between Fifty-third and Fifty-seventh streets, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Long, Stacom, Flynn, Robinson, Koster, O'Brien, Keech, Green, White, Mackay, Kellogg, Tyng, Thomas, Halloran, Roberts, Pullman—16.

Negative—Councilmen Keenan, Long, Stacom, Flynn, Robinson, O'Brien, Kenney, Costello, Hartman, Brinkman, Koster, Watts, Green, White, Mackay, Kellogg, Tyng, Thomas, Halloran, Roberts, Pullman, Hettrick—16.

Councilman Imlay offered the following resolution by adding thereto the words following, viz.: "One-half of the expense thereof to be borne by the property-owners and one-half by the City."

Councilman Roberts moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Belgian Pavement.

Which was carried.

Preamble and resolutions of Board of Aldermen, as follows:

Whereas, In the present crisis in the affairs of our country, when the conservative, liberal, enlightened and Christian policy of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, is brought violently in conflict with the vindictive, revolutionary and destructive policy, as instituted by the acts of the present Congress, it is eminently fitting and proper that the people of this, the most important City on the American Continent, should be heard, speaking through their duly elected representatives in their Municipal Government, and that the views, aspirations and opinions entertained by the President, and contained in his message vetoing the "Freedmen's Bureau Bill," being in accord with those entertained by them, shall at once, in the most impressive and energetic manner, receive their clear and unequivocal ratification and indorsement; and

Whereas, The action of President Johnson, in interposing to save the defenceless and despairing people of the southern States (lately in rebellion against the Government, but who are now rapidly and rejoicingly returning to their allegiance) from the dreaded result of the vindictiveness of the dominant faction in the present Congress, who evidently are determined to change their relative positions of the freedmen and their late masters, must commend itself to every liberal-minded conservative citizen of the Republic, and especially so to the people of this City and State; and

Resolved, That the people of the City of New-York, speaking through their representatives in the Common Council, do hereby approve of and indorse the acts of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, in vetoing the "Freedman's Bureau Bill," that obnoxious and portentous emanation of the mad, fanatical spirit of the revolutionary element in Congress, which seeks to actuate and govern the thoughts, words and actions of the sectional party now dominant in the national councils in legislating for the lately rebellious but now, happily, peaceable and repentant people of the Southern States; and we beg to be permitted to assure him that, in the event of any further patriotic national measures he has inaugurated, or indicated in his speeches, and in his message to Congress, tending to a full restoration of those States to the Federal Union of States, he has the most fervent and sincere wishes of nearly all classes of our citizens, for their final and triumphant success; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolution be appropriately engrossed, duly authenticated by the Clerk of the Common Council, and transmitted to His Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States.

(In Board of Councilmen, February twenty-seven, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, Councilman White moved to amend said preamble and resolution by substituting therefor the following):

Whereas, The Congress of the United States, in seeking to secure to the nation the just fruits of the recent victory over treason and rebellion, adopted by a decisive majority a bill to continue and confirm the protection of the loyal population of the South, both black and white; and

Whereas, The President has seen fit to vete the aforesaid bill, on the ground that is is unnecessary, dangerous to republican liberty, and unconstitutional;

Resolved That the people of the City of New-York, speaking through their representatives in the Common Council, do hereby express their profound regret that this difference should have arisen between the Executive and the National Legislature, and their surprise at his objections to a measure so manifestly calculated to allay the disorders consequent upon a great social revolution, and to obliterate the inhuman distinctions established by slavery among the citizens of our common country.

Resolved, That, while there is no one in the future of our democratic institutions that should lead us to oppose more faith in the wisdom and sound judgment of the President than of the representatives of the people of the several States which compose the Congress, we are compelled in the present instance to sympathize with the latter, and agree with them that the people of the States whose rights are immediately involved, given evidence of sincere repentance and genuine loyalty, or of a disposition to respect the rights and persons of the newly enfranchised, sufficient to justify the nation in relinquishing the control of those whom it is morally pledged to endow with all the privileges and blessings of freedom; and therefore be it further

Resolved, That we thank the Senators who voted persistently, though unsuccessfully, to pass the so-called Freedmen's Bureau Bill, notwithstanding the President's disapprobation and veto, and heartily indorse their patriotic action.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions be appropriately engrossed, duly authenticated by the Clerk of the Common Council, and transmitted to Honorable Lafayette S. Foster, President of the Senate of the United States.

Councilman Koster moved that said papers be referred to the Special Committee appointed at the last meeting on that subject.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keech, Kellogg, Halloran, Roberts, Pullman, Hettrick—6.

Negative—Councilmen Keenan, Long, Stacom, Flynn, Robinson, O'Brien, Kenney, Costello, Hartman, Brinkman, Koster, Watts, Green, White, Mackay, Tyng, Thomas, Imlay—18.

Councilman Pullman moved that said papers be laid on the table.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keech, Waite, Kackay, Kellogg, Tyng, Thomas, Halloran, Roberts, Pullman, Hettrick—16.

Negative—Councilmen Keenan, Long, Stacom, Flynn, Robinson, O'Brien, Kenney, Costello, Hartman, Brinkman, Koster, Watts, Green, White, Mackay, Tyng, Thomas—17.

Councilman Kellogg moved that the further consideration of this subject be postponed until Monday, twelfth instant.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keech, Kellogg, Halloran, Roberts, Pullman, Hettrick, Imlay—7.

Negative—Councilmen Keenan, Long, Stacom, Flynn, Robinson, O'Brien, Kenney, Costello, Hartman, Brinkman, Koster, Watts, Green, White, Mackay, Tyng, Thomas—17.

Councilman Kellogg moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keech, Green, Kellogg, Hettrick—4.

Negative—Councilmen Keenan, Long, Stacom, Flynn, Robinson, O'Brien, Kenney, Costello, Hartman, Brinkman, Koster, Watts, Mackay, Tyng, Thomas, Halloran, Roberts, Pullman, Imlay—20.

Councilman Brinkman moved that this Board do concur with the Board of Aldermen in the adoption of their preamble and resolutions, and on that motion moved the previous question.

The President put the question, "Shall the main question now be put?"

Which was decided in the negative by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilman Keenan, Long, Stacom, Flynn, Robinson, O'Brien, Kenney, Costello, Hartman, Brinkman, Koster, Watts, Keech, Green, White, Mackay, Kellogg, Tyng, Thomas, Halloran, Roberts, Pullman, Hettrick, Imlay—24.

Negative—Councilmen Watts, Keech, Green, White, Mackay, Kellogg, Thomas, Halloran, Roberts, Pullman, Hettrick, Imlay—12.

Councilman Pullman, desiring to present a substitute for the resolution of the Board of Aldermen.

The President decided that the proposition of Councilman Pullman was out of order, the question before the Board being on the motion of Councilman White to substitute for the resolutions of the Board of Aldermen those offered by him.

Councilman Kellogg raised the point of order that under the resolution adopted when this subject was previously under consideration, that both the resolutions of the Board of Aldermen and the substitute of Councilman White were in the hands of the Special Committee.

The President decided that that point of order was not well taken; that the resolution referred to only provided for the appointment of a committee to draft resolutions and not to take charge of the resolutions before the Board.

Councilman Pullman moved that all the papers relating to this subject be referred to a Special Committee of three.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keech, Green, Kellogg, Tyng, Thomas, Halloran, Roberts, Pullman, Hettrick, Imlay—10.

Negative—Councilmen Keenan, Long, Stacom, Flynn, Robinson, O'Brien, Kenney, Costello, Hartman, Brinkman, Koster, Watts, White, Mackay—14.

Councilman Watts moved to amend the pending substitute proposed by Councilman White, by striking out the preamble and all after the first word "Resolved," and inserting the following:

Resolved, That the people of the City of New-York, speaking through their representatives in the Common Council, do hereby unqualifiedly ratify and indorse the act of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, in vetoing the "Freedman's Bureau Bill."

Councilman Mackay, on said resolution of Councilman Watts, moved the previous question.

The President put the question, "Shall the main question now be put?"

Which was decided in the affirmative.

The President then stated the question to be on the adoption of the motion of Councilman Watts.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Flynn, Robinson, O'Brien, Kenney, Costello, Hartman, Brinkman, Koster, Watts, Keech, Green, White, Mackay, Kellogg, Tyng, Halloran, Roberts, Hettrick, Imlay—17.

Negative—Councilmen Keenan, Long, Stacom, Green, White, Thomas, Pullman—7.

The President then stated the question to be on the adoption of the substitute as amended.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keech, Kellogg, Tyng—3.

Negative—Councilmen Keenan, Long, Stacom, Flynn, Robinson, O'Brien, Kenney, Costello, Hartman, Brinkman, Koster, Watts, Green, White, Mackay, Thomas, Halloran, Roberts, Pullman, Hettrick, Imlay—21.

Councilman Flynn moved that the preamble and resolutions as adopted by the Board of Aldermen be concurred in, and on that motion moved the previous question.

The President put the question "Shall the main question now be put?"

Which was decided in the affirmative.

The President then put the question on concurring with the Board of Aldermen in adopting the preamble and resolutions, which was decided in the negative, as follows:

Affirmative—Councilman Keenan, Long, Stacom, Flynn, Robinson, O'Brien, Kenney, Costello, Hartman, Brinkman, Koster, Watts, Keech, Green, White, Mackay, Kellogg, Tyng, Thomas, Halloran, Pullman, Hettrick, Imlay—22.

Negative—Councilman Watts, Keech, Green, White, Mackay, Kellogg, Tyng, Thomas, Halloran, Pullman, Hettrick, Imlay—12.

Councilman Imlay moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon, the President declared that the Board stood adjourned to Thursday next, eighth instant, at two o'clock.

EDWIN M. HAGERTY, Clerk.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO LEASE—FOR TWO OR THREE years, a first-class furnished house, in a desirable location; rent, no consideration, if party will take the best care of the property. This affords an excellent opportunity for families about visiting Europe. A fancy rent will not be paid. Address, with particulars of location, rent, &c., S. R. J., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY HOUSE AND SOME GROUND wanted for one year from April 1, near depot, not over 30 miles from New-York, in the vicinity of good society, schools, churches, stores, &c.; rent, say $300 or $400. A fair consideration will be paid for privilege of buying. Address H. D., Box No. 1,696 New-York Post-office.

ANY PARTY HAVING A SMALL, COMPLETELY furnished house, well situated on either shore of Staten Island, Long Island or Staten Island, within 5 miles from City Hall, can have an opportunity of renting it for the year to a very desirable tenant without child or pets. Address, with full name and price, BANKER Box No. 2,831, Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—ON OR BEFORE MAY 1, BY A GENtleman and wife, the second floor and back parlor or extension-room of a house eligibly located near 8th-av., below Thirty-fourth-street; unexceptionable references given and required; a house with the owner preferred. Address PHYSICIAN, Station G, Post-office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, A PLOT OF ground in or near the City, for manufacturing purposes, to be about 300x400 feet, with a water front. Any person having such property to dispose of will please address Box 229 Post-office, with full description and price.

WANTED TO HIRE FOR THE SUMMER months, the whole or part of a cottage, for a small family, at a moderate rent, and not more than two or three hours by rail from New-York. Address Box No. 412 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, Long Island.

WANTED—TO RENT A HOUSE PLEASANTLY located on the suburbs of New-York or Jersey City; possession accepted any time before May 1; family small. Call on, or address S., No. 311 Washington-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPONSIBLE PARTY FOR a small family in an unfurnished house, in good order; rent not to exceed $2,500. Address Box No. 228 Post-office.

WANTED—A SMALL HOUSE, WITH ALL THE modern conveniences; rent not to exceed $1,500 per annum; possession on or before the 1st of April. Address Box No. 4,062, with terms and permit.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A HOUSE AND lot, either furnished or unfurnished, in some good neighborhood; payable in part cash and part gas stocks. Apply to J. NELSON LUCKEY, Banker, 343 Broadway.

STABLE.—WANTED TO HIRE A STABLE NOT far from 16th-st. and 3d-av. Address by letter, and say the price, No. 110 6th-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT PARLOR AND TWO bedrooms adjoining, suitable for three persons; also room for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, No. 32 West 29th-st.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEman in a private family up town, not more than two blocks from 6th-av., east or west, and between 18th and 35th sts. Address, stating particulars and terms, which must be moderate, F. E. B., Box No. 5,157 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—WITHIN AN HOUR OF the City, for a gentleman, wife and infant of ten months. Address R. D. F., Box No. 422 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND HIS wife, not wishing the cares of housekeeping, in a strictly private family, the first and part of the second floor, partly furnished, in a first-class locality, where private family table required; possession wanted about May 1. Address J. D. S., Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—EITHER IN New-York or New-Jersey, and not over fifty miles distant, by a gentleman, wife, three children and servant. Address, with location, size of ground, price, and full particulars, W. N. J., Box No. 313 Brooklyn Post-office.

A PARTY OF ADULTS WISHING FOUR or six rooms and a private table, can arrange immediately with a private family, in an exclusive locality. It will be elegantly furnished, or the occupants can fully furnish. Arrangements can be made for one or more years, by addressing MADISON-AVENUE, Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

BROOKLYN BOARD FOR GENTLEMEN only, in a private family. Location excellent; rooms well furnished; unexceptionable references required. Apply at (or address) No. 276 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—TWO ROOMS ADJOINING; THEY are nicely located, on the second floor; all the modern improvements; no moving in May; dinner at 6 o'clock. Apply at 188 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD RENT a few rooms, with board, to a gentleman or family. Gentlemen who are likely to be permanent in the City and can give good reference may inquire at No. 276 6th-av.

A FINE SUITE OF THREE ROOMS, second floor, with board, may be had at No. 29 West 28th-st. References exchanged. No moving in May.

A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM WITH all the modern improvements. No. 108 West 43d-st. No moving in May.

WANTED—COUNTRY BOARD FOR A FAMILY of four or five persons, within an hour's travel from the City. Address B., Box No. 3,046 Post-office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

POLAR REFRIGERATORS,
GOTHIC FURNACES,
PHOENIX GAS COOK STOVES,
KEROSENE COOK STOVES,
Wholesale and retail by
ALEX. LESLEY,
No. 605 6th-av., and No. 1330 Broadway.

O. M. WILSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.
Office, Ætna Building.
Reference—U. S. Supreme, Circuit, Common Pleas Judges.
United States Commissioner.
Notary Public.

GAS FIXTURES!!!

The attention of the trade, and buyers generally, is invited to our extensive stock of
CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, &c.,
of every style and pattern, comprising many beautiful designs entirely new.
ARCHER & PANCOAST,
Nos. 9, 11 and 13 Mercer-st.

GOOD WAGES AND NO ADVANCE.—AT a meeting of the Ocean Seamen's Benevolent Association, held on Monday, March 5, forty dollars per month and no advance was adopted as a scale of wages in all steamers of the Port of New-York, whether foreign or coasters.

This Association has nothing to do with boarding-house keepers, and the wages of the members are not in any manner controlled or regulated by them.

By order of the Chairman,
J. B. MEADER, R. Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE CONSISTORY OF THE COllegiate R. P. Dutch Church having resolved on removing the North Church corner of Fulton and William sts., and there to build a church, they contemplate removing the human remains interred in the vaults of said Church to their ground in Greenwood Cemetery, commencing on 15th inst. All persons interested, having relatives or friends interred in said vaults, and wishing further information on the subject, are requested to call at the office of the Treasurer of said Church, No. 193 Broadway, Room No. 8, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

$1,000 IN PRIZES FOR PENMANSHIP BY LEFT-ARMED SOLDIERS OF THE UNION.—The SOLDIERS' FRIEND for March contains the report of the Committee on Prizes, the Letter of Major-Gen. O. O. Howard to the Committee, and the list of two hundred and sixty left-armed soldiers, with the battles, dates, &c. Don't fail to get this valuable document. Price five cents. Office No. 12 Centre-st.

OFFICE OF THE GREENWOOD CEMETERY,
No. 30 BROADWAY, New-York, March 5, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE LOT-owners of this institution will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of March inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., to receive the Report of the Trustees for the year 1865. J. A. PERRY, Secretary.

WAX FLOWERS.—INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN in this elegant art by Mr. G. WORGAN, No. 76 5th-av. Terms may be known on application. Wax Flowers in bouquets and baskets, and every material for making wax flowers on sale. No. 76 5th-av., New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.—NOW IS THE TIME to purchase mantels very cheap; 300 mantels on hand which will be sold at very low prices. A. KLAMER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Cut this out.

FOR SALE—A HAND-CART, SUITABLE FOR a baker or a peddlar. No. 205 Wooster-st.

FOR SALE—AN IRON SAFE MADE BY HERring. Can be seen at the Ashland House, 309 4th-av.

SHOWCASES FOR SALE—OLD AND NEW, at HOFFMAN & FERSEH'S, No. 148 Chatham-st.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—"To Dr. COLTON is due the credit of reviving the use of this important agent (Nitrous Oxide) in the practice of dentistry."—*Letter from Dr. Carnochan.* That we administer the gas in the most safe and efficient manner 10,000 patients and the medical profession of New-York will testify. Offices, Nos. 19 and 30 Cooper Institute.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—AN AMERICAN GENTLEman of this City, with a good presence, and a kind, loving heart, middle-aged, but never married, of unexceptionable habits, Christian principles, culture, some property, and high social position, desires to correspond, sincerely, with an amiable and prepossessing lady, of wealth, refinement and respectability, in view of matrimony. All communications sacredly confidential. Address, in good faith and sincerity, with full particulars, BERRY & CO., Box No. 42 Station O, New-York.

FOR SALE.

ATTENTION IS CALLED
TO THE
PEREMPTORY SALE, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE,
BY
JAMES COLE'S SON, Auctioneer,
ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1866,
AT 12 O'CLOCK, M.,
At the Commercial Exchange, No. 309 Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn,
Of the valuable property in the
7TH, 8TH AND 16TH WARDS, BROOKLYN,
AND ESPECIALLY OF THE
ELEVEN BRICK DWELLING HOUSES AND LOTS,
Nos. 43, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 60, 96, 98
RYERSON-ST., BROOKLYN,
BETWEEN MYRTLE AND PARK AVS.

These houses are neat and substantial, with gas and water introduced; are on high ground and in a good neighborhood; and WITHIN 25 MINUTES OF FULTON FERRY, by the MYRTLE-AV. and FLUSHING-AV. RAILROADS.

The projected new ferry to the navy-yard, will bring them still nearer to New-York.

THIS IS A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR THE PURCHASE OF MODERATE PRICED DWELLINGS.

Title absolute, and possession given on the first of May.

Sixty per cent. of the purchase money may remain on mortgage for five years.

For maps and other particulars apply to the auctioneer, or to
VARNUM & TURNEY,
No. 110 Broadway, New-York.

STORE PROPERTY FRONTING TH PARK FOR SALE.—The brown-stone building and lot No. 245 Broadway, with entrance also from Murray-st, for sale to close an interest. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

EAST TENNESSEE LAND AGENCY.
COCKRILL & SEYMOUR,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
Knoxville, Tenn.,
Offer for sale valuable lands of every description in all parts of East Tennessee. Information concerning real estate promptly and gratuitously furnished.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE COUNTRY SEAT of 115 acres, known as Plum Point, on the west shore of the Hudson, 2½ miles from Newburgh and same distance from the entrance to the Highlands. Front on the river one mile—a gravelly beach, and water-grant from the State to the channel. No description can give a correct idea of its commanding position, natural advantages, extensive pleasure-grounds and superb views, taking in both shores of Newburgh Bay. Land very best quality. Fine large mansion, &c., in excellent order. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or to LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., W. M. VERPLANCK, No. 36 South-st., or F. A. VERPLANCK, on the premises

FRUIT FARM FOR SALE—ON LONG Island, containing 278 acres, 36 miles from New-York by the Long Island Railroad, at South Dix's Hills; easy access to the Long Island Railroad depot. Also, 2 acres in bearing: 20 acres apple trees; 50 acres wood-land; the balance in a high state of cultivation. Also, a peach nursery, good house and outbuildings, a good well of water and springs; fences in good repair.
COMBES & AIX,
No. 389 West Washington Market,
Or on the premises to
Also, a small farm for sale, containing 12½ acres, two miles from Railroad: a good house on the place. Apply as above.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence FOR SALE—Situated on the Hudson River, convenient to railroad depot, containing thirty-four acres, on which there is a large dwelling, carriage-house, gate-house, barn, sheds, icehouse, &c., all of excellent workmanship and the very best materials; the house stands on high ground, commanding an excellent view of the river and adjacent country. The property will be sold with large crop of hay, wagons, sleighs, &c., if desired. Apply on the premises of WILLIAM MALLORY, Staatsburgh, N. Y., per Hudson River Railroad, or to JOHN T. BRADLEY, Cashier Ætna Bank.

FOR SALE—A GARDEN FARM OF 18 ACRES, including stock, at Darien, Conn., on the New-Haven Railroad, 1¾ hours from New-York; fine bearing peach orchard, apple orchard, and all kinds of small fruits in great abundance. Cottage, 10 rooms, with view of and on the Sound; a minute's walk from Noroton depot; healthy location; good water; no musquitoes; trains connect with business men; also included a farm-horse, cow, 1 fine heifer, 1 pair of Devon horses, 8 years old, drive double or single, and are good saddle-horses; 1 coupe no kaway, nearly new; 1 buggy, new. Also, or sale, part or whole furniture. Price, $11,000. Address S. V. STEVENS, Darien, Conn.

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE AT Whitestone, L. I., owned by John D. Locke, and fronting on the East River, containing about 70 acres of land, with 1,000 feet water-front, large mansion, and all the modern improvements; a second genteel dwelling-house, with farmer's and gardener's houses, stables, barns, hot-house, and all the conveniences of a first-class residence. The grounds are tastefully laid out with shade trees. Distance 15 miles, or one hour's ride from Peck-slip.
ALSO, FOR SALE,
House and lot, 25x60, on the north side of Bowen-av. and Madison-st., Flushing, L. I. Price $15,000.
Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON RIVER, TO close an estate, a desirable residence at Garrison, with a fine view of West Point, opposite West Point. The house is large and convenient; supplied with hot and cold water, bath-room, &c., with good barn and stable, and about three acres of land, beautifully laid out in lawn, with flowers and shrubbery. Also, a large vineyard, &c.; hourly communication with West Point by ferry: more land may be had if required. For further particulars apply to JOHN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 54 Pine-st.

FOR SALE IN PITTSFIELD, BERKSHIRE COUNTY, MASS.—A first-class country seat, comprising spacious modern buildings and 28 acres of rich land, well ornamented with a pleasant grove, a pond, fruit, ice-house and other conveniences. Price, $12,000. It is on a slight eminence a mile north from the centre of the village, retired, and commands a beautiful view of the village and surrounding country. Apply to STEWART, RITCH & WOODFORD, No. 271 Broadway, N. Y., or to WELLS R. RITCH, Executor, Stamford.

FLUSHING.—FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS house and lot, fronting the Village Park, and within short distance from churches, depot, &c.; house new and spacious: has all modern conveniences, with gas-fixtures throughout; carriage-house, and nearly several acres of land, fine shade trees; in every respect a very choice establishment. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or PARSONS & WARD, No. 79 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—AT IRVINGTON, ON THE HUDSON, a very desirable country residence for Summer or Winter, in complete order, and with all the modern improvements, commanding position and fine view of the Hudson River, and a short drive from the depot: good barn, stables, outhouses, &c. The property will be sold with the furniture, horses, carriages, wagons, &c., if desired. For particulars apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 27 Nassau-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT BAY Ridge, L. I., with 7 acres of choice land, 4 miles from Hamilton Ferry, consisting of a commodious house, 45x40, with about 18 rooms, ice-house, stable, &c.; lawn handsomely laid out by Scholtz, and finished in a variety of shrubbery, and garden well stocked with all kinds of fruit; the premises will be shown. Apply to CATHERINE A. BLUNDELL, 1 Bay-ridge-av., or to JAMES C. HOLDEN, Nos. 11 and 13 Cliff-st.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY AT NEW-BRIGHTON, S. I., FOR SALE.—For beauty and convenience of locality it cannot be surpassed, being situated directly on the Bay, fronting the steamboats and New-Brighton Ferries, fronting on three roads and commanding an extensive view. The property consists of 82 lots, on which are two first-class dwelling-houses, two stables, and other outbuildings now rented. Apply to CHARLES H. STEWART, No. 8 Pine-st., New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON
FOR SALE—Twenty miles from New-York; thirty acres, two thousand feet of water-front; house, greenhouse, barn, stables, gardener's cottage, fruit-house, a most complete plantation, vineyard and all other fruits in bearing; scenery and healthfulness unsurpassed, on the Hudson. Particulars by HENRY A. CASSEBEER, No. 37 4th-av.

A GENTEEL THREE-STORY AND BASE-ment high-stoop house, No. 82 Lexington-av., for sale, with or without furniture, all in good order, and neatly fitted up by the owner for his own use; also that nice, new three-story-stone front house, No. 82 East 27th-st., near Lexington-av., for sale; all modern improvements and in good order. For letter to see the houses, apply to
JOHN FOLEY, No. 166 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TWO DWELLING HOUSES, HATter's shop and outbuildings, with lot, attached of about three acres, at Millburn, N. J.; the premises will be sold as a whole or in parcels to suit; title good; terms easy. Apply on the premises to WILLIAM PETTIGREW or JOHN WHITEREAD, No. 146 Market-st., Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE LOW—A LARGE AND ELEGANT building accommodating 300 boarders; suitable for a school or a Summer board ng-house, on the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad. Locality distinguished for healthfulness and beauty of scenery. Price $10,000.
G. G. SAXE, No. 131 Grand-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF ABOUT 50 ACRES, handsomely located on the Newburgh Branch Railroad, five minutes from depot; plenty of fruit, &c.; stream of water through the place; buildings in fine order; horses, carriages, stock, &c., for sale. Further particulars with S. EMERSON, No. 421 8th-av.

FOR SALE AT CORNWALL, ON THE HUDson River, a large modern-built house, furnished or unfurnished, with 6 acres of land, gardener's cottage, barn, &c.; fine view of river. For particulars apply to CHARLES ROGERS, No. 2½ Dey-st., New-York.

AT ASTORIA—FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A commodious residence, furnished or unfurnished; gas, furnace and range; house pleasantly located and well shaded; ground, about one acre. Apply to H. WHITTEMORE, 36 Liberty-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 23 University-place, between 9th and 10th sts., (extra width), will be sold, with furniture, if desired. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., or R. S. EMMET, No. 54 William-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED OR unfurnished, the four-story English basement brownstone front house, No. 49 East 31st-st., near Madison-av.; 20x85 half the block. Apply to E. S. SHERMAN, No. 253 Pearl-st., between Fulton and John.

FOR SALE—PLAINFIELD, N. J.—HOUSE WITH 16 rooms, outbuildings, six acres of ground in high state of cultivation; fruit, shrubbery, &c.; cheap for cash. Apply to E. DEAN DOW & SON, No. 10 Wall-st., and at office, near depot, Plainfield, N. J.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESidence, one mile beyond East New-York, 2½-story modern cottage, marble mantels, heaters, &c., barn, carriage-house, ice-house, and five acres, with plenty of fruit and berries. E. D. ALLEN, 30 Broad-st., Room 36.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—APPLY TO E. DEAN DOW & SON, No. 10 Wall-st., and at office, (near depot,) Plainfield, N. J., for best village and country property. Neat and tasteful cottages for sale at very reasonable prices.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 47 THOMpson-st., 25x100 feet, three-story, brick, with out-cellar; Croton and gas throughout. For further particulars, apply to A. L. MYERS, No. 38 South William-st.

HOUSE ON MURRAY HILL FOR SALE—A first-class 4-story brown-stone house in 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for sale. Apply to JOHN G. SNOOK, No. 346 Broadway.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 9 GRAMercy Park, East 20th-st., 26x52. For further particulars apply to A. T. BROWN, No. 74 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 28 EAST 28D-st. House first-class, 26 by 66 feet, overlooking Madison Square. Inquire at HOMER MORGAN'S, Pine-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 36 9th-st., near 8th-av., 18 feet wide, with modern improvements; house in good order; possession at once, if wanted. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN,
No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST ELEGANT residences, with stable in rear, on Brooklyn Heights. House four stories, extra width, all modern improvements, elegantly decorated, and in perfect order; occupied by owner. Apply to H. A. SPAFARD, No. 68 Wall-st., New-York; or No. 150 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

RYE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE AT RYE, ten minutes' walk from the Port Chester Depot, a magnificent country residence, commanding a view of Long Island Sound and surrounding country, for more than 20 miles.

THE HOUSE is large and in complete order, and contains 18 rooms, laundry, pantries, hot and cold water, stationary wash-tubs and furnaces, and carpeted throughout with Brussels and three-ply carpets, laid down last year, and partly furnished.

OUTBUILDINGS are of recent construction, with every convenience; large carriage-house, and stabling for 12 horses; hennery, piggery and sheds, &c., &c. All newly painted.

THE GROUNDS are over 8 acres, beautifully ornamented with landscape beds, shrubbery, gravelled walks, summer-house, statuary, and fish-ponds, filled with fish; shade trees of large growth, and fruit trees of the choicest varieties in abundance.

A FINE KITCHEN GARDEN, of over one and a half acres, with hot-beds, greenhouse, grapery, and stocked with gooseberry, currant, blackberry and raspberry bushes, and about 1,000 of the best varieties of strawberry plants.

A PLACE every way desirable for a permanent home or Summer residence; the sea-bathing is excellent, and the situation unsurpassed for health. The sidewalks on the avenue, from the house to the depot, will be flagged this Spring, and gas introduced into the street.

For further particulars, terms, &c., apply to
W. K. PEYTON, No. 274 Bowery, New-York.

FARM FOR SALE.

The farm of the late Singleton Mitchell, deceased, at Manhasset, town of North Hempstead, Queens County, L. I., containing 117 acres, and is beautifully situated on the easterly side of Cow Bay; a

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1866.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st., corner of Irving-place.
THIS EVENING, March 7, commencing at 8 o'clock, Italian Opera. DON PASQUALE. A complete cast, including Ille. Enrichetta Bosisio, Signor Infre, Bellini, Sarti. Conductor, Signor Triani.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS AFTERNOON, March 7, commencing at 1 o'clock, grand HAMLET MATINEE, EDWIN BOOTH as HAMLET. EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, benefit of Mr. CHARLES BARRON, who will appear as Othello. Mr. J. H. Taylor and Miss Ida Vernon in the cast.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2. EVENING at 7¾ o'clock, FANCHON, THE CRICKET. Characters by Messrs. J. G. Burnett, J. W. Collier, George Becks, E. B. Holmes, Misses Maggie Mitchell, Mary Wells, Farren, Maeder, Burke, H. Chapman, Everett.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, March 7, commencing at 8 o'clock, SOCIETY. Characters by Messrs. Frederic Robinson, Chas. Fisher, Mark Smith, Holston, George Holland, Norton, Williamson, Browne, Graham, Pope, Ward, Cashin, Miss Madeline Henriques, Mrs. Vernon, Miss Emma Le Brun, Miss Timoney, Miss Kate Barrett and Miss Scott.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, March 7, commencing at 7½ o'clock, CINDERELLA E LA COMARE; OR, THE LOVER, THE LACKEY, AND LITTLE GLASS SLIPPER, and USED UP.

LUCY RUSHTON'S THEATRE.
Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, March 7, commencing at 7½ o'clock, GIRALDA and THE LOAN OF A LOVER. Characters by the Company.

WOOD'S THEATRE.
Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.
THIS AFTERNOON, March 7, commencing at 1½ o'clock, MATINEE. EVENING at 7½ o'clock, ATONEMENT; OR, THE CHILD STEALER. Characters by Messrs. Barton Hill, G. C. Davenport, Miss Lucille Western, Miss H. Osborne, Mrs. E. Wright, Miss A. Seidler.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, March 7, commencing at 7½ o'clock, JACK AND GILL WENT UP THE HILL; OR, MARY AND HER LITTLE LAMB, AND HARLEQUIN JACK HORNER.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2. EVENING at 7½ o'clock. MOSES; OR, ISRAEL IN EGYPT. MAGNIFICENT SCENERY, COSTUMES, &c. 100,000 CURIOSITIES.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS AND HIPPOTHEATRON.
14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
THIS AFTERNOON, March 7, commencing at 2½ o'clock. EVENING at 8 o'clock. ROBINSON ON A BAREBACK HORSE. THE WONDERFUL CHILD RIDER and all Equestrians and Acrobats in a programme resplendent with brilliant animations.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.
Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.
THIS AFTERNOON, March 7, commencing at 2¾ o'clock. VULCAN AT THE FORGE; POLLY ANN; THE DEAD DUCKS, and THE CHALLENGE DANCE. Characters by Dan Bryant, Little Mac, Rollin Howard, Neise Seymour, Dave Reed, Neil Bryant, &c.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY,
No. 645 Broadway.
THIS DAY AND EVENING, March 7—Exhibition of GEORGE H. HALL'S PICTURES, FIGURE, FRUIT AND FLOWER SUBJECTS.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY.
No. 548 Broadway.
THIS DAY AND EVENING, March 7—Exhibition of Church's celebrated picture, "TWILIGHT IN THE TROPICS," and 200 other Paintings.

BRADY'S ART GALLERY,
No. 785 Broadway, corner of 10th-st.
THIS DAY AND EVENING, March 7, exhibition of an entire new collection of WAR VIEWS and HISTORIC PORTRAITS. Free to the public.

DODWORTH'S HALL.
Broadway, opposite Eleventh-st.
THIS EVENING, March 7, commencing at 8 o'clock, FIRST SOIREE OF CHAMBER MUSIC, by W. Mason, Theo. Thomas, J. Mosenthal, G. Matuza and F. Bergner.

LEE-AVENUE REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH,
Corner Lee-av. and Hewes-st., Brooklyn, E. D.
THIS EVENING, March 7, commencing at 8 o'clock. POPULAR LECTURES AND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, Mr. RAMSAY introduced a joint resolution for the establishment of quarantine regulations to prevent the spread of cholera. Mr. MORRILL reported a bill to establish telegraphic communication between New-York and the West Indies. The bill to reimburse the State of Missouri for expenses in equipping and paying the militia of that State was passed. The bill to extend the time for the withdrawal of goods from the public stores being taken up, Mr. SPRAGUE spoke in opposition to it. The joint resolution to amend the Constitution being next in order, Mr. SAULSBURY spoke against it. A message was received from the President in response to a resolution of inquiry in regard to the organization of governments in the lately rebellious States. Mr. CLARK called up the joint resolution giving the consent of Congress to the annexation of Berkely and Jefferson Counties of Virginia to the State of West Virginia. The resolution was adopted, yeas 32, nays 5.

In the House, on motion of Mr. LOAN, the Senate bill granting land to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraphing line from the States of Missouri and Arkansas to the Pacific coast, was read twice and referred. Mr. BOUTWELL reported, in part, evidence relating to the States of Arkansas, Mississippi, Georgia and Alabama, and asked that it be printed. It was so ordered. Mr. KELLEY introduced a bill allowing compensation to maimed soldiers and sailors, who are entitled by law to artificial limbs, in lieu of such artificial limbs, which was read twice and referred. The House reconsidered its order in reference to the Military Academy Bill, so that Mr. SCHENCK might again offer his amendment, which provides that no money shall be paid for the pay or subsistence of any cadet from a seceded State until such State shall be returned to its original relation to the Union. Mr. BLAINE opposed the amendment. After some debate it was adopted—yeas 89, nays 39—and the bill was then passed. In Committee of the Whole the bill regulating trade with the British North American Provinces was taken up. [For a synopsis of this bill, see TIMES of Feb. 28.] Mr. MORRILL spoke in support of the measure, and the debate was continued by Messrs. PIKE, WASHBURNE of Illinois, ELLIOTT, BANKS, ALLEY, GRINNELL and FRANCIS THOMAS.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, a bill was introduced for the suppression of the trade in obscene literature; also, a bill for the improvement of lands near Wallabout Bay; also, to close all the part of Ninety-ninth, One Hundredth and One Hundred and First streets, which lies between the Third and Fourth avenues, New-York; the bill to extend the term of office of Justice and Clerk of the District Court in the Eighth Judicial District in New-York was passed; also, the bill to increase the annual payments on shares of the New-York Society Library; also, the bill providing for the completion of the improvement of the Champlain Canal. Resolutions indorsing the President's veto and his reconstruction policy were presented and referred.

In the Assembly, the bill to incorporate the Brooklyn Ladies' College was passed; also, the bill to facilitate the construction of the Southern Central Railroad. A bill was reported to aid in the construction of the Whitehall and Plattsburgh Railroad.

GENERAL NEWS.

We have dates from Brownsville to the 28th ult. Maj.-Gen. GETTY has assumed command of the Rio Grande District, *vice* Col. BROWN. Military matters remain quiet on the Rio Grande. The death of the Liberal chief MENDEZ, from wounds in taking the Rancho de Tanquito, is confirmed. An Imperial decree has been published, which seems to do away with that which made the ports on the Rio Grande free ports of entry, duties being paid only when goods were sent into the interior.

Yesterday, Col. BOWERS, Adjutant-General on Gen. GRANT's Staff, was killed instantly by falling between the cars while attempting to get on the train, just as it was starting from Garrison's Station, on the Hudson River Railroad. Gen. GRANT ordered his remains to be sent to West Point, in care of Major HILL.

Sheriff KIMBALL, of Middlesex County, Mass., received from Gov. BULLOCK, on Monday morning, the death warrant for the execution of GREEN, the Malden murderer, on the 13th of April next, at the jail in East Cambridge. The Sheriff immediately informed GREEN of the action of the Governor and Council, and the order contained in the warrant for his execution, and also informing him that there will be no respi-

able hope of a reprieve, urged him to occupy the short time which remained in preparation for death. GREEN received the announcement with considerable emotion, and has abandoned all hope of escaping the death penalty.

The Secretary of the Republican State Committee of New-Hampshire gives the following as the result of the canvass of that State. The figures as returned—and the canvass embraces almost every town and ward in the State—are as follows:

Frederick Smyth	36,364
John G. Sinclair	31,590
Doubtful	1,833

According to the above figures, dividing the doubtful equally, the majority for Gov. SMYTH is 4,774. The canvass in New-Hampshire in years past has always been verified, and in many instances the Republican majority has considerably exceeded that indicated by the canvass.

Gov. FLETCHER, of Missouri, has signed the bill providing for the consolidation and payment of the bonded debt of the State. All over-due interest is to be funded and incorporated with the principal in new bonds, and the payment of the interest is to be resumed on Jan. 1, 1868. The bonded debt of Missouri, including unpaid interest, amounts to $30,000,000.

From the official reports in the Auditor's office at Springfield it appears that the assessed valuation of the real and personal property of Illinois for 1864 and 1865, in all the counties except Monroe and Pulaski, was as follows: In 1864, $356,709,063; in 1865, $391,603,284; increase over last year, $34,894,281. This shows that, notwithstanding the burdens of the war, the State has added nearly 10 per cent. to her actual wealth since the year 1864. The southern counties almost invariably show a large increase in wealth.

A directory of Indianapolis has just been completed, and it contains 13,440 names against 7,860 in 1864. From this the *Journal* figures out that the present population of that City is 53,360. This is the city where the Democrats made such an outcry because the Union vote for Governor was very largely increased last year over that for President in 1864, and charges of swindling were rife for weeks after the election.

The Liberty (Miss.) *Herald* says: "From all parts of the country we have cheering information concerning the freedmen. As a general thing, they have gone to work, and seem disposed to faithfully comply with their contracts. The farmers throughout Amité are making extensive preparations for planting cotton, and we trust that next Fall may realize their utmost wishes."

The older residents of Albany were painfully excited on Sunday, on hearing of the sudden death of Mrs. HENRY H. MARTIN. She was the daughter of the late ISAIAH TOWNSEND, Esq. Mrs. MARTIN was born in Albany, and was universally beloved. The poor, especially, will miss her benevolent hand, which was always extended freely to the deserving.

The Boston papers speak of the State military ball on Monday evening as a most brilliant affair. It originated in a desire for a reunion of the officers of the volunteer regiments of the State, and also for relieving deserving soldiers in need. Gen. BURNSIDE, Gen. BENHAM, Admiral STRINGHAM and Commodore WINSLOW were present.

A destructive fire took place in Hightstown, N. J., on Tuesday. Three dry goods and grocery stores, a drug-store, paper-store, magistrate's office, and five or six dwellings, were consumed; and on the opposite side of the street a lamp-store and two dwellings were burned.

The New-Hampshire Insane Asylum at Concord will probably get about $200,000 from the estate of the late MOODY KENT, of Concord, the Asylum being the residuary legatee.

A number of Mormon merchants are in St. Louis laying in their Spring stock of goods. They are accompanied by J. W. YOUNG, son of BRIGHAM YOUNG.

The firemen of New-Orleans had a grand parade on Sunday. All passed off well, save that one band of musicians suffered temporary arrest for playing "Bonnie Blue Flag" and other secession airs.

Gov. FENTON on Sunday received intelligence of the death of the father and mother of Mrs. FENTON, which occurred at their residence in Caftaraugus County. They died within six hours of each other.

Gov. FENTON has commuted the sentence of JOSEPH MATTHEWS, convicted of the murder of JOHN KEEVY, to imprisonment for life. MATTHEWS was to have been hanged next Friday.

Comptroller HILLHOUSE has ordered the general sale of lands in the State of New-York in arrears for taxes, to begin on the 12th of November next.

The steamer *Mary Heiss* was burned in Red River on the 28th. She had 600 bales of cotton. One Union soldier is said to have perished.

The steamer *Diamond*, with 820 bales of cotton, was burned on the 15th inst., in Tombigbee River. The cotton was insured, the boat was not.

The Gettysburg Battle-field Memorial Association has just closed the contract for the purchase of the grove in which Gen. REYNOLDS fell.

LOCAL NEWS.

A fine of $100 was imposed upon each of the following-named gentlemen yesterday by Mr. Justice BARNARD, of the Supreme Court: John Healy, J. Wilson Green, Isaac Robinson, Thomas O'Callaghan, Valentine Cook, Patrick Russell, and Hugh Reilley. These seven men, it appears, were members of the Board of Councilmen for the year 1865. RICHARD O'BRIEN, the relator, claimed to have been duly elected as a Councilman for that year, and hence claimed to be entitled to a seat in the Board instead of JOHN HOUGHTALIN. In the latter part of the year 1865, Mr. Justice LEONARD, on the application of O'BRIEN, issued a mandamus to the Board to compel it to take action in regard to the contested seat. The Board neglected to do so, and a motion was subsequently made to punish them for contempt. This motion was opposed on the ground that the Court could not punish the members of a legislative body for neglecting or refusing to perform a legislative duty. Justice BARNARD, in deciding the motion yesterday, said: "The defendants were found guilty of a gross contempt, and they and each of them are fined $100."

A bold robbery was committed yesterday, in the Broadway Bank, corner of Park-place and Broadway. Mr. JAMES ROWE, of No. 758 Third-avenue, went to the bank to deposit $3,727 22, in two packages. While counting the money near the teller's desk he noticed a man standing near by, and soon after felt an arm under his own, and at the same moment one of the packages, containing $2,283, was taken up. The rogue dodged into the hall, but was seized by Mr. ROWE, when he dropped the money and started off again, but was subsequently arrested by persons passing the bank door. The thief turned out to be GEORGE GARDNER *alias* Dutch Heinrich, who committed the celebrated gold robbery at the Bank of Commerce, about a year ago, and who was charged with a similar robbery in Philadelphia, but who escaped punishment in both cases. He was committed for trial.

JAMES COLLINS and his brother-in-law, ANDREW DONOHUE, quarreled in the latter's cooper-shop, in Sixth-street, yesterday morning, when DONOHUE seized COLLINS by the neck, and holding him under his arm, stabbed him several times on the head and neck. The wounded man is now lying at Bellevue Hospital in a critical condition, while his assailant is committed to await the result of the injuries inflicted by him.

The Quarantine Commissioners have selected the "West Bank" as a site for the erection of a quarantine hospital, warehouses, &c. Three wooden buildings are to be constructed there—a hospital, hotel and warehouse. The estimated cost of the whole is about a million and a quarter dollars. The work cannot be commenced until an appropriation is made by the Legislature.

JOHN O'BRIEN and his wife JOANNA quarreled at their dwelling, No. 31 Roosevelt-street, yesterday, when the husband drew a revolver and shot his wife in the forehead, inflicting a severe and it is feared fatal wound. O'BRIEN was committed to await the result of the wound, and Mrs. O'BRIEN was conveyed to Bellevue Hospital for treatment.

In the Supreme Court yesterday, Justice BARNARD presiding, a judgment of divorce was granted in the action entitled HARRIET S. GRAY *vs.* FRANCIS GRAY; the plaintiff, HARRIET, is to have the custody of the child. Mr. Justice INGRAHAM, of the same Court, granted a decree of divorce in the case of MARY E. ELLSWORTH *vs.* WILLIAM L. ELLSWORTH.

WILLIAM BROPHY, aged 55 years, yesterday fell from the front platform of Car No. 58, of the South-street line, and the wheel of the car passing over his leg, almost severed it from the body. The Police report that he was partially intoxicated. He was conveyed to Bellevue Hospital.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, WILLIAM IRVERS, who pleaded guilty of petit larceny, and JAMES HANDLEY, who stole a pocket-book containing $4 50, were sentenced to four years in the State Prison each, and JAMES BROWN *alias* Clark, a burglar, was sentenced to the State Prison for five years.

The new by-laws for the government of the American Institute were discussed at the meeting at Cooper Institute last evening. The hour for closing the house arrived before the members had adopted a half of the new code, and a recess of one week was taken.

The tenement-house No. 152 Essex-street was fired yesterday morning by unknown incendiaries, who poured kerosene oil on the staircase and landings and then applied a match. Fortunately, the flames were discovered before they had gained any headway, and were extinguished.

Last evening a paper written by Hon. THOS. EWBANK, on "North American Rock-writing and other Aboriginal Inscriptions," was read before the New-York Historical Society. Gen. DE PEYSTER presented the Society with the flag that opened the James River.

The Board of Supervisors yesterday elected Mr. JOHN K. HACKETT Recorder, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. JOHN T. HOFFMAN. The County Tax Levy, amounting to $6,911,024, was adopted, and the Board then adjourned.

SHERIDAN KNOWLES' play of the "Hunchback" was performed by amateurs of the New-York Dramatic Union, at Dramatic Hall, in Houston-street, last evening, before a large and highly gratified audience.

We are indebted to CHAS. C. CAMBRIDGE, purser of the steamer *San Salvador*, for late Savannah papers.

Gold was dull and weak at Monday's price, yesterday, 132¾@133¾ ℔ cent.; Exchange closed 108½@¾; Money easier at 7 ℔ cent. Government Stocks steady; the Railways better than on Monday, and speculation active between *Bull* and *Bear*.

The week's exports from this port of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods have been to the currency value of $6,803,831, against $3,657,542 same week last year. Included in the week's exports have been 17,442 bales of cotton, valued at $3,678,371.

The General Markets were as a rule quite heavy yesterday. Low grades of Flour, Corn, Pork, Lard, Bacon, Tallow, Oils, Cotton and Whisky were on the decline, the demand having been restricted. Prime Wheat was in fair request and firmer. The Freight engagements were moderate.

The activity in trade at the Live Stock Markets on Monday did not abate on Tuesday. Indeed, we do not remember of having observed such a thorough clearing of the yards and pens, at the close of the market, for three months past. The receipts of beef cattle for the week number 4,219, against 4,155 the previous week. The arrivals of beef cattle were comparatively heavy, while the receipts of some other kinds of animals were much lighter than they have been for two weeks past. There were no extra-fed beeves offered, although there were a few good bullocks sold for 19c. ℔ lb. The prices will bear quoting from ½c.@1c. ℔ lb. higher than last week's figures. Prices for milch cows remain where they were last week, with more firmness. The arrivals of veal calves, numbering 465, are heavy, the sales quick, and prices firm at 15c. ℔ lb., live weight, for those well fattened. Sheep are light, sales brisk, and prices better than they were last week by ½c.@1c. ℔ lb., live weight. Live hogs are unusually light, trade moderately active, with prices easy at 10c.@11¼c. ℔ lb., live weight. Dressed, 13¾c. ℔ lb. Receipts only 6,040 for the week, against 9,193 for the week previous. Vast quantities of slaughtered hogs from the West will doubtless supply a part of the active demand during the week.

Major-Gen. Thomas on the Political Situation.

The *Tribune* quotes conspicuously the testimony of Major-Gen. THOMAS before the Reconstruction Committee, so far as it refers to the alleged disposition of the "rebels of the South" to "embarrass the Government in its administration, as much as they can, so as to gain as many advantages for themselves a possible;" and to the existence of organizations, among them to involve the United States in foreign wars for their own selfish and sectional purposes. And then, striking one of its characteristic attitudes, it exclaims:

"Shall we heed these words? They come from no Radical, nor newspaper correspondent—if anybody chooses to sneer at them—but from a Major-General commanding five States, and speaking whereof he knows—a Conservative withal. He cannot refuse—the country cannot refuse—to weigh well this testimony, and gravely consider, in view of it, the future that lies before us."

We are neither disposed to reject the *Tribune's* witness, nor to impugn the importance and the reliableness of his testimony. Only, we would like the customary privilege of cross-examination. If "Major-Gen. THOMAS, commanding five States," is one whose judgment challenges so conspicuous respect, on account of his known conservatism and wisdom, and his honorable record in peace and in war, (and none of these can be too highly commended,) then the more we can have of it the better. But Gen. THOMAS' eulogist is too chary of the intelligent opinion which it prizes so highly, and deals it with too niggardly a hand to its readers.

Gen. THOMAS does indeed state frankly and freely many facts in the condition of the South which are calculated to awaken anxiety in the patriotic heart, and to tax the energies of the best minds in the country to devise the appropriate remedies. Nobody doubts the feverish, abnormal, and every-way morbid state of the Southern people; and the worst of it is that under the processes which are propounded for their cure, the symptoms seem to be growing more aggravated every day. But what is Gen. THOMAS' panacea for this disease? In speaking of Tennessee in particular, he says that, notwithstanding all the bitter personal animosities which have grown out of the war, "*the Union sentiment has been sufficient to place the State in its present favorable attitude toward the Government, and if protected and encouraged by a small military force, will gain the complete ascendancy in the State in the course of a year or two.*" The "small force" alluded to is required "simply to prevent them from committing excesses and being led astray *in their private animosities*"—that is, little more than a police force, for a temporary emergency. He reports the condition of the freedmen as "very favorable" and constantly improving. They "have no difficulty in obtaining employment at fair wages," and there is a growing confidence between them and the whites, which the administration of the Bureau for another year like that of the last six months he thinks would make perfect. But all these cheerful prospects, observe, are contingent upon their being properly "encouraged;" and what he means by that let Gen. THOMAS tell himself:

"*Question by Mr. Grider*—You say you believe a gradual improvement is going on in Tennessee as to loyalty? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Give your opinion as to whether the admission into Congress of Representatives from Tennessee would tend to encourage loyal people, and strengthen their feelings of loyalty? A.—Very much; it would not only encourage the loyal people to exert themselves, but it would encourage the rebels to return to loyalty, because they would see that their chances and hopes were passing away from them; if you will permit me to give additional reasons why I think the delegation from Tennessee should be admitted, I will do so; I think the delegation from Tennessee should be admitted for the reason that that State, of her own accord, has complied with every instruction of the President, and has done all that it was believed it would be necessary for her to do in order to gain admission. All that they have done of their own accord in Tennessee; they have repudiated the rebel debt; they have abolished Slavery, and also adopted the Constitutional Amendment. Upon that subject they have passed a franchise law prohibiting from voting every man who has been engaged in the rebellion; and I believe they have now found a bill giving the negro the right to testify in the Courts, and all the members elected to Congress can take the test oath, both Senators and Representatives. If those Representatives shall be admitted into Congress, it will be a precedent for all the Southern States; they can see at once the reasons why the Tennessee members are admitted, and that if they expect their members to be admitted they must do as she has done."

This seems to us to be simple common sense. The Southern people are humiliated and mad. That they should organize and plot, "so as to gain as many advantages for themselves as possible," is a phase of human nature neither new nor strange. We have seen as many as two or three instances of the same spirit even in the North, though, perhaps, not in political life. We should not think of holding up our "erring brethren," just in their present condition, as eminent examples of first-class sanctity, or even of Evangelical repentance. But the question is, how shall they, in this grand sulk of theirs, be treated? By further humiliation, multiplied disabilities and increased exactions?

We have asserted the supreme authority of the Government, and can afford to be generous. Whatever restraints justice to others and proper precautions for ourselves may compel us to put upon the Southern people, our temper should be kind, our desire for perfect reconciliation should be hearty and thorough. That tone of implacable resentment for the past and unconquerable distrust for the future which characterizes the utterances of the Radical platform and the Radical press, must be discountenanced alike by all patriotic and Christian men. So the loyal sentiment of the South, "properly encouraged," might have a chance to grow, and the very natural animosity which now too evidently pervades that ravaged land might give way to better counsels, and the eras of national brotherhood and of material prosperity be ushered in together.

This is, at least, *one* plan; and it appears to be that of Major-Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS. "Shall we heed these words?"

The Canadian Ministers on the Reciprocity Negotiations.

The Canadian Minister of Finance has availed himself of a political banquet to explain and vindicate to his countrymen the course which he and his co-delegates pursued in the recent negotiations at Washington. Some of his remarks possess an interest beyond the Province, as serving to indicate the grounds on which the proposition submitted to the Committee of Ways and Means was founded, and the conclusions at which a clear-headed man has arrived in regard to the immediate effect of the abrogation of the treaty, with no commercial substitute of any kind.

In the first place, Mr. GALT justified the readiness of the delegates to acquiesce in reciprocal legislation instead of a treaty, as the basis of future intercourse, and their further willingness to disregard points of form, if these were found to interfere with the main object in view. "It is not by standing up for minor points," he said, "that a man preserves his self-respect, but by holding fast to those great points in which more than mere etiquette is concerned;" a remark which we commend to some of the gentlemen at Washington, who would allow the whole question of reciprocity to go by default, rather than give up their punctiliousness in the matter of reopening negotiations. In such a case, precedence or formality amounts to little. The main end to be attained is the renewal of some commercial arrangement, which can be reached only by a resumption of negotiations, tending to the adjustment of mutually satisfactory terms. To enact the bill now before Congress, or any other bill, without consultation with representatives of the Provinces, will be futile; for it will give effect to but one view of the question, while really useful legislation presupposes an arrangement resting upon mutual concessions and securing mutual advantages.

Although necessarily disposed to encourage a cheerful spirit among the Provincials, and to hold up a prospect of trade in other directions, as an ultimate equivalent for the trade that will be lost with the United States, Mr. GALT frankly admits the present embarrassment which must follow the cessation of reciprocity. He expresses great regret at the failure of the late negotiations, "because," he is reported to have said, "I believe we cannot suddenly change our customers without inconvenience, and because, as a practical man, I cannot shut my eyes to the fact that there will be a great disturbance of trade resulting from the termination of the treaty." Undoubtedly; and from this "great disturbance of trade" our mercantile community will suffer as well as the people of the Provinces. It is not possible suddenly to arrest a trade so vast as that which has grown up under the treaty without producing inconvenience and loss on both sides of the lakes. Comparatively, of course, the disturbance will be less seriously felt by this country than by Canada, because in our case the amount of trade to be affected bears a smaller proportion to our aggregate of trade. Some interests, especially upon the frontier, will nevertheless suffer seriously, and, in the existing position of business matters, beset as they are with uncertainty, we cannot prudently afford to be indifferent to a trade amounting to sixty or seventy millions annually.

Mr. GALT is "not without hope that the time is not remote when the United States will restore the trade to a satisfactory footing." If Congress were not given over to the negro, to the neglect of the vast financial and commercial problems which await solution, we too should hope that a few months would suffice to establish relations of reciprocal trade more liberal in their nature, and consequently more fruitful of profit than the relation which is about to terminate. Sooner or later, we are confident, such a result will be reached; and meanwhile, perhaps, a little experience of the evils as well as the losses which the disarrangement of legitimate commerce on the northern frontier will occasion, may help to bring some of our Congressional obstructives to their senses.

To hasten this result, however, our business people should exert themselves to impress upon Congress the importance of the interests at stake, and the necessity of caring for them promptly and practically. We have reasons for believing that the Secretary of the Treasury appreciates the embarrassment to his Department, and the injury to the revenue which will be inevitable if no arrangement be entered into. The measure prepared by the Committee of Ways and Means is in itself proof that that body at length begins to realize the necessity of action. It is therefore expedient for the commercial bodies of our cities to make themselves heard upon the subject; as it is also expedient for those who are familiar with the trade carried on under the treaty, and who will be the first to feel the effects of its discontinuance, to exert themselves by petition and otherwise to induce the Ways and Means Committee to revise its scheme, and adapt it more judiciously to the purpose contemplated. The Chamber of Commerce of this City might, with particular propriety, take the lead in the movement; for having last year adopted a report in favor of a renewal of the old treaty, with modifications, its members may be supposed to look with more than common satisfaction upon the liberal terms which the Provinces are now prepared to sanction.

THOSE STATUES AGAIN.—The Aldermen of our City seem determined to patronize the arts. They have again considered and referred to their Committee of Arts and Sciences the proposition, vetoed by the Mayor last December, to set apart two pieces of ground in Thirty-second and Thirty-fifth streets for statues of FULTON and MORSE. When last this scheme was broached, the resolution contemplated a subscription list, to remain open five years, for providing the statues. Now they say—or Alderman VARNUM says—that "certain public-spirited citizens residing or owning property in the neighborhood" of said sites propose the erection of the figures. This tells the whole story. Somebody wants to embellish his property, and wants the City to help him to do it. We propose that the gentlemen, whoever they are, be empowered to purchase the brown-stone effigy of an unknown person at present standing in front of the City Hall, with full liberty to set up the same in their back yard, or any other portion of their own premises. Their esthetic longings will thus be gratified, and no one hurt. As for making presents of public lands for the pleasure of a few "public-spirited" owners, we protest against it. If statues are wanted, let them be obtained by the proper persons, of the proper kind, and for the proper localities. A little more light on the present resolution would, at all events, be desirable.

☞ The *Tribune* says:

"If the President has cast in his lot with the Copperheads, he ought to say so frankly. He cannot at once win their confidence and retain that of the party which elected him. He must take his stand with one or the other, helping to fight its battles and sharing its prosperous or adverse fortunes. If his heart is with the Union Party, he must stop plowing with all manner of strange heifers, and act as he feels."

And he would say so frankly "if" it were true, instead of being as it is, a sneaking equivocation. The President has done no act and uttered no sentiment inconsistent with his Union principles and sympathies. He is maligned, traduced and persecuted by miscreants who prefer to "*rule* in hell than *serve* in Heaven." The spirit which constantly assails President JOHNSON, at Washington and elsewhere, is perfectly infernal.

JOHN TYLER was driven away from the Whig Party by such provocations, much less incendiary, however, for the country was not then in peril.

President JOHNSON, though he has commended the chalice of sharp words to the lips of some of his assailants, pursues the even tenor of his way as a Union President. He appoints Union men only to office, while his most malignant assailants remain in office. Take the *Independent* and *Tribune* as examples, each of which journals has an associate in lucrative offices.

"THE MISSIONARY LINK."—A little magazine with this title lies on our table. The name has all the charm of brevity; but can anybody enlighten us as to its significance? A trifling philologist suggests that it is an abbreviated reference to the name, and in honor of "our late lamented President"—an irreverent solution, which is, of course, promptly rejected. A more plausible theory supposes an allusion to the questionable practice of certain heathen tribes, who essay to "inwardly digest" the teachings of the missionary by subjecting the missionary himself to that process. SIDNEY SMITH enumerates "cold clergyman on the sideboard," as one of the attractions of a Fejee island dinner-party. CHARLES LAMB depicts to his friend MANNING, about to go on a mission, the inconvenience of being served up by an anthropophagus, who may "add the cool malignity of mustard;" and he trusts his friend will "disagree" with the unregenerate gourmand who devours him. Is not the *Missionary Link* a touching allusion to the same evangelical delicacy alluded to by these high authorities, only couched in the still more harrowing and unsanctified form—of sausages?

THE MYSTERIOUS ASSAULT IN BROOKLYN.—The attack made upon a Brooklyn jeweler, who was struck down in his own store, which was afterward found to have been robbed, and all in broad daylight, is a fearful comment upon the desperate character of the thieves in our midst. The facts at present known warrant the inference that murder was intended. A similar case occurred in London some years ago. A man called upon a watchmaker who happened to be alone, reached over the counter, and killed him by a blow on the head with an iron bar. The murderer then helped himself and fled. The street was crowded and light, but no help came, or was even suspected to be wanting. The murderer was afterward caught and hanged. More recently a series of similar crimes were committed in Philadelphia by one man, who was afterward executed. There may be no preventive of such deeds, but there should be no mercy shown to the perpetrators. The more severity exercised toward human tigers the more safety will there be for the public.

HEAVY COTTON MOVEMENTS.—The exports of Cotton from the Port of New-York, during the week ending last evening, reached the unusual quantity of 17,442 bales, valued at $3,678,371, or equal to about two hundred and eleven dollars per bale. Included in the exports were 12,039 bales, valued at $2,462,659, to the single port of Liverpool. Thus far in the current Cotton year, commencing with Sept. 1, 1865, the exports of the staple from this port have been 291,287 bales, which represent a currency value of nearly sixty-one and a half million dollars. The receipts of cotton at the port, from all sources, since Sept. 1, 1865, have been 616,105 bales, worth about one hundred and twenty-nine million dollars. Thus, the average weekly exports from the port this season have been about 10,800 bales, against the average weekly receipts at the port of a trifle over 22,800 bales. The estimated stock on hand and on shipboard not cleared at this port is about 250,000 bales, or equal to a currency value of fifty-two and three-quarter million dollars.

NICE CRITICISM.—We have sometimes thought that the animadversions of the Press upon dramatic performances are not sufficiently specific, either to illustrate the value of criticism or to furnish essential aid to the actor. The critic of one of our morning papers intends to remedy that defect. He finds fault with the orthoepy of Mr. EDWIN BOOTH, and gives as a conspicuous instance that he pronounces "yours" as if it were "yures." Will he now enhance our weight of obligation by defining the difference between the two?

SHALL AND WILL.—Is it not about time that orators and writers who maltreat the unfortunate words "shall" and "will" took some pity upon them? The public continually hear such phrases as "I will be" doing this, that or the other, or "I will be" happy, miserable, or what not else, when the meaning sought to be conveyed is that he or she "shall" be.

Miss EDGEWORTH, in one of her essays, many years ago, considered the expression as peculiarly Irish, and gave it no mercy.

"And *will* I hear him once again?
And *will* I hear him speak?"

was one of her quotations on the point. Here is an illustration of another sort of blunder. A says to B, "Will" you come with me? B replies, I "*shall*," meaning he *will*. A little reflection on the subject would not be amiss in those whose public utterances go to making or marring the language of every-day life.

A NEW PARTY.—Colorado JEWETT is out in a Cincinnati paper in support of President JOHNSON, his veto, and his policy, though believing that it will be necessary, in the end, to admit the blacks to equal rights with other people.—*Tribune.*

Can the "two Dromios" have split? Heretofore "Colorado" has had the *Tribune* for his "pilot-fish." They labored together with "conspirators" in Canada for "Peace" upon any terms.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Case of Judge Smith—He is to be Tried before the Senate—Democratic Speech-making in the House.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Tuesday, March 6.

In the Senate to-night Mr. FOLGER reported from the Judiciary Committee, that Judge GEORGE W. SMITH, of Oneida County, against whom charges of official corruption have been made, had elected to be tried by the whole Senate. The Committee was therefore discharged. The Judge will be tried before the Senate in a few days. The trial is likely to occupy a considerable time, inasmuch as the accused proposes to go into examination of evidence which consumed weeks in the Haddock Court-martial, in which he is implicated.

The Democracy has had possession of the House to-night, the speeches having been made on that side by Messrs. FAULKNER, WEED and CURTIS. These gentlemen severally argued that the rebel States never went out of the Union, and that their representatives should be admitted to Congress without conditions, reviewing the recent speech of Mr. TREMAINE, which took opposite ground. Mr. WEED very warmly indorsed President JOHNSON. Mr. CURTIS demanded that JEFFERSON DAVIS be forthwith brought to trial, or else set at liberty. Mr. TREMAINE will reply to these speeches next Thursday evening. PERSIMMON.

OUR ALBANY LETTER.

Third Reading of Bills—Gen. Ward B. Burnet's Mexican War Claim Defeated—Report on the Contested Seat from Erie County—An Important Canal Measure under Consideration—A New Office to be Created for Somebody—A Flare-up Between Brooklyn Members—Reading the New-York News a Point of Order—A Building Association Bill—Efforts to Reconsider the "Gag Rule" in the Senate—Another Hotel Bill.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, March 6, 1866.

This has been a working day in both Houses—third reading of bills being in order, and little has been heard but the monotonous voice of the Clerk calling the roll. An immense number of bills have been passed. In the House the bill for the relief of Brevet Brig.-Gen. WARD B. BURNET, arising out of a claim for moneys expended in raising a regiment for the Mexican war, was defeated by a vote of 35 to 39.

The Committee on Privileges and Elections this morning reported in favor of the sitting member, Mr. WILLIAMS, Dem., of Erie, whose seat was contested by Mr. LYONS, Rep. The Committee was somewhat divided, four members differing in some details of the report; but concurring in the opinion that Mr. WILLIAMS is entitled to the seat, while one member—Mr. DOWNING—was in favor of the contestant. The House will undoubtedly sustain the majority view of the case, and retain Mr. WILLIAMS in his seat.

The Canal Committee of the House is considering a very important bill, submitted by Auditor N. S. BENTON, which provides for the appointment of a General Superintendent and Inspector of Canals of this State, who is to be appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate, to hold his office for three years. The bill makes it the duty of the Superintendent and Inspector to traverse, visit and examine the whole line of the Erie and Oswego Canals, twice in each month during the season of navigation, and oftener, if necessary, and report at the close of each month to the Canal Board and file his report with the Auditor

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

Tax Levy for 1866—About Seven Millions of Dollars Required—John K. Hackett, Esq., Elected Recorder.

This Board met at noon yesterday, President SMITH in the Chair.

The Committee on Annual Taxes submitted an ordinance making the annual appropriation on County account for the year 1866, the items being as follows:

Advertising	$85,000 00
Asylum for idiots	320 00
Care and maintenance of Harlem Bridge	2,700 00
Children's Aid Society	10,000 00
Common Schools for State	466,946 28
Contingencies—Comptroller's office	3,000 00
Contingencies—inspection of buildings	800 00
Coroner's fees	29,000 00
County contingencies	40,000 00
Court-house (new), construction of	500,000 00
Deaf and Dumb Asylum	6,060 00
Election expenses	75,000 00
Incumbrances in harbor, removal of	5,000 00
Interest on loans	80,000 00
Institution for the Blind	1,000 00
Interest on the Harlem Bridge bonds	1,400 00
Interest on Court-house stock	98,000 00
Interest on Riot Damages Indemnity Bonds	36,000 00
Interest on Riot Damages Redemption Bonds	60,000 00
Interest on Soldiers' Substitute and Relief Redemption Bonds	56,802 00
Interest on Soldiers' Substitute Bounty Redemption Bonds	120,000 00
Interest on Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds	240,000 00
Interest on Soldiers' Bounty Redemption Bonds No. 2	26,362 00
Interest on Soldiers' Bounty Bonds No. 3	80,000 00
Lighting, Cleaning and Supplies	75,000 00
New-York Juvenile Asylum	55,000 00
New-York State Lunatic Asylum	2,796 00
Disbursements and Witnesses Fees	60,000 00
Printing, Stationery and Blank Books	80,000 00
Police Fund	2,108,870 00
Police Contingent Expenses	9,700 00
Repairs to County Buildings and Offices	10,000 00
Rents	14,450 00
Salaries—Legislative Department	38,300 00
Salaries—Executive Department	105,500 00
Salaries—Judiciary	417,000 00
State Taxes	2,435,903 00
Supplies for the Police	48,114 00
Support of Prisoners in the County Jail	5,000 00
Support of Retained Witnesses	2,000 00
Total	$6,911,027 07

Mr. ELY moved to strike out the item of $500,000 for the construction of the New Court-house, which motion was lost.

Mr. TWEED said he had been requested by the Commissioners for constructing Harlem Bridge to insert the sum of $179,415 47 in the Tax Levy for the construction of the bridge, and he therefore moved that it be inserted.

Mr. ELY said that last year a sum was appropriated for the *finishing* of the bridge. If more were required, it was a matter for the Legislature to decide upon.

The motion to insert was lost.

Mr. TWEED moved to insert the sum of $4,556 30, to pay judgments obtained against GEO. A. PURSER by A. J. WILLIAMSON during the Tax Commissioners' litigation.

The motion was lost, and the ordinance as reported was then adopted.

A resolution was adopted directing the Comptroller to lease the premises No. 496 Broadway for an armory and drill-room for the Fourth Regiment, at a rent of $9,500 per annum.

Mr. TWEED moved to discharge the Special Commission on filling the vacancy caused by the resignation of Recorder HOFFMAN. The motion being adopted, Mr. TWEED further moved that the Board proceed to fill the vacancy by appointing a Recorder.

The motion was adopted, and on the first ballot JOHN K. HACKETT received 5 votes, Mr. SEDGWICK 4, and ISAAC DAYTON 1.

On the second ballot HACKETT received 5 votes, T. B. WAKEMAN 4, and CHARLES S. SPENCER 2.

On the third ballot HACKETT received 6 votes, SPENCER 4.

On the fourth ballot HACKETT received 5 votes, DAYTON 3, SPENCER 2.

On the fifth ballot HACKETT received 5 votes, ORLANDO F. STEWART 3, SPENCER 2.

On the sixth ballot HACKETT received 10 votes.

Mr. TWEED then offered a resolution declaring JOHN K. HACKETT to be duly elected Recorder of the City of New-York, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of JOHN T. HOFFMAN.

The resolution was adopted, and the board then adjourned to meet again at the call of the chair.

THE NEW COUNTY COURT-HOUSE.

Resumed Inquiry into the Alleged Frauds—Mr. Ely Takes the Position of Prosecutor, and Appears by Counsel—Examination of an Iron Founder—The Case Grows Interesting, but is Adjourned for a Reinforcement of Lawyers.

The adjourned meeting of the Committee to inquire into the charges of fraud preferred by Supervisor ELY against the New County Court-house Committee, met last evening at the City Hall. Messrs. FOX, BLUNT and HAYES were present.

Mr. GEORGE R. JACKSON, of JACKSON & Co., iron founders, &c., was called, sworn and examined in relation to the prices of the different kinds of iron necessary in the construction of such buildings as the new Court-house. He said that he supplied some window frames and trimmings as high as 18 to 20 cents per pound—even as high as 25 cents; iron stairs, according to the amount of labor, from 18 to 20 cents per pound; beams, anchors for stone-work, &c., at 10 to 12 cents; had furnished the best at that price during the past two years. The last roofing he had done was for BROWN BROTHERS, of Broadway; that cost 25 cents per pound; had examined the dome of the Capitol at Washington thoroughly, and believed the work to be worth 18 to 20 cents per pound; of course it cost more than if the work were lower down; gratings were worth 12 to 15 cents per pound; plain castings from 4½ to 7 cents; corrugated ceilings were worth 70 cents per square foot.

Mr. ANTHON here came in, accompanied by his counsel, Mr. ATHON, and said that he wished to ask Mr. JACKSON and the other witnesses some questions, but first desired to know in what position he stood in this matter—in what capacity he should be permitted to investigate the matter in order to substantiate the charges he had made.

Mr. FOX said that Mr. ELY, on the last occasion, appeared only as a witness, but if he wished to appear as prosecutor the Committee saw no objection.

Mr. ELY said that he wished it understood that at no time did he express a desire to be a witness; that the position he desired was that of an interrogator; that the Committee had themselves subpœnaed him as a witness, and had so used him, and he should now be pleased to know if he was to be considered as prosecuting attorney in the case, to substantiatiate his charges.

Mr. FOX—Substantiate the charges by all means.

Mr. ANTHON then accepted the position of prosecutor in the affair, and said he would appear by his counsel, Mr. ANTHON, to which the Committee acceded.

Mr. ANTHON then proceeded to examine Mr. JACKSON at considerable length, eliciting from him the statement that his bid when he estimated for the ironwork was 50 per cent. higher than the then market rates, owing, he said, to the fact that he was protecting himself from loss by anticipated advance. Further questionings, however, brought out the acknowledgment that had he obtained the contract he then himself would have made contracts for all the iron for which he could contract at the then market rate. This feature of evidence was followed by questionings as to the capability of Mr. ALTHAUSER to do the work for which he estimated—he being one of the four who gave estimates for the iron-work. This examination was frequently interrupted by Mr. FOX, on the ground that it was irrelevant, and there was some lively dialogue between that gentleman and Mr. ANTHON as to what was and what was not relevant. Mr. FOX said that he supposed, from the character of the examination, that the charge of collusion was being preferred against the gentlemen who had given in estimates. Mr. ANTHON replied: "Precisely so. By the matter here brought out, and by a number of other circumstances, we propose to show that there was collusion between the four parties bidding for the contracts." Here followed further extended examination of Mr. JACKSON, frequently interrupted by Mr. FOX, who admonished Mr. ANTHON that the Committee wanted no hearsay evidence; that they could not see the necessity of conducting the case in this way; that the facts would never be brought out; that the time of the Committee was very valuable to them. Mr. ANTHON suggested that the case was somewhat important, and that he thought, valuable as was the time of the Committee, it could not be considered very much so beside the far exceeding importance of the case now under investigation. He then resumed the examination of the witness, who stated that the prices he had named for iron work in the earlier part of his examination were the highest and the lowest in 1864 and 1865, but that in 1863 some kinds were 50 per cent. lower than the estimates he made a few minutes ago. He had never been on the inside of the new Court-house, nor ever saw the work done by Mr. CORNELL.

Mr. ELY then proposed to call Ex-Mayor GUNTHER, who was present as a witness, when Mr. FOX said that now, that this affair had assumed the character of a legal tribunal, he thought it but right that gentlemen charged with collusion in the matter of estimates for the iron work should, like Mr. ELY, have the benefit of counsel. To enable them to have this, the Committee agreed to adjourn the investigation till to-morrow evening at 5 o'clock.

The Shad Fisheries.

Shad have once more appeared in our markets and on our tables—or, at least, on the tables of those who can afford to pay for them. Very inferior fish, small and watery in flavor, are sold for fifty cents each, while those of good size bring one dollar. The fish now in market are said to come from the rivers and sounds of North Carolina. As yet, they are very far from plentiful, and are by no means fine flavored. Before the war, our market was far better supplied with this dainty fish than at present. Within a few days, however, the first arrival of Delaware shad may be expected, to be followed by the North and Connecticut River fish, which are much larger and fuller flavored than those coming from the Southern coast.

The principal shad fisheries are in the Connecticut, Hudson, Delaware, Potomac and Chesapeake rivers. At the commencement of Spring the fish ascend the rivers to deposit their spawn, and it is after this process has been completed that the fishing season commences. Those that cannot be brought fresh to market are salted to the great detriment of their flavor. The shad, (*Alosa*) is supposed to be of the same species as the herring, and, like that fish, is remarkably shy; unlike it, however, it ascends rivers, and deposits its spawn in fresh water. The shad is usually caught in seines, and is found up the North River as far as Albany. It is estimated that $100,000 worth are annually taken below the Highlands. The fishermen, however, complain that steam navigation has greatly injured their trade, the fish being scared away by the noise of the paddles, and that the catch is annually decreasing.

DARING ROBBERY IN A BANK.

A Package Containing over $3,000 Snatched from the Teller's Desk in the Broadway Bank—The Thief Arrested and the Money Recovered.

Mr. JAMES ROWE, residing at No. 758 Third-avenue, went to the Broadway Bank, situated on the corner of Broadway and Park-place, yesterday afternoon, about 3 o'clock, for the purpose of making a deposit. He carried with him two packages of United States Treasury and National Currency notes, containing the sum of $3,727 22. After reaching the receiving teller's desk, Mr. ROWE laid the packages on the ledge near the pigeon hole of the teller, and proceeded to count his money before handing it over to the clerk. As he stood thus engaged he noticed a man standing near him, but presuming that it was one of the Bank customers awaiting his turn, he took but slight heed to the circumstance. Scarcely a minute, however, had elapsed when Mr. ROWE felt some one gently pushing an arm under his own, and at the same time saw a hand suddenly close upon one of the packages of bills, containing $2,383 22, and quickly remove it from the resting place.

Before any attempt could be made to secure the audacious thief he had gained the hall leading to the outer door, but before he got to the entrance of the bank the owner of the stolen money caught him by the coat, just as the robber was in the act of slipping the coveted package into the breast-pocket of his coat. Seeing that he was fairly caught, the thief dropped the package on the floor, and with a desperate effort succeeded in breaking from the grasp of Mr. ROWE, and again started for the door. A fine and cry, however, followed him, and he was immediately secured by a number of citizens, chancing to pass the bank at the moment, and was brought back into the bank. He was then turned over to Officer FONTENELL, of the Broadway Squad, who conveyed him to the Tombs Police Court, before Justice HOGAN. On his arrival there the accused was immediately recognized as GEORGE GARDNER, *alias* "Dutch Heinrich," a well-known "grab thief," who has been often arraigned on similar charges. Mr. ROWE making the necessary affidavit, the prisoner was committed for trial without bail. GARDNER is presumed to have intended seizing the entire sum in the possession of Mr. ROWE.

The prisoner was arrested a little over a year ago on a charge of having had a hand in the abstraction of two bags of gold, containing the sum of $10,000, from the desk in the Bank of Commerce, which robbery was effected in a similar manner to the one now recorded. Half the gold was found in GARDNER'S possession, but he was released through the interposition of counsel and the restoration of the missing $5,000. GARDNER was subsequently arrested by the Police and sent to Philadelphia, on a charge of stealing $5,000 from a gentleman in that city, in a somewhat similar manner. He managed to escape conviction at that time and was discharged for want of evidence. In the present instance, however, there is no money to be restored, and it is likely that the prisoner will not escape conviction.

Left-hand Penmanship by Disabled Soldiers—Report of the Committee.

The Committee to award prices for the best left-hand penmanship by soldiers and sailors who have lost the use of their right arms by amputation or permanent disability, during the late war for the Union, have submitted their report, in which they speak in terms of the highest satisfaction of the enterprise, and in a complimentary manner of its originator, WM. OLAND BOURNE, Esq., who contributed the fund by his individual subscription of $500. They also speak with pleasure of the large number of competitors, as indicative of the interest taken in the matter, and of the praiseworthy ambition of our maimed soldiers and sailors to fit themselves for such duties in life as they are intellectually qualified for. Some of the specimens exhibited are said to be of great excellence, and even evidences of artistic taste. Following are the awards of the prizes and the names of those who have received honorable mention:

FIRST CLASS.

First Prize—$200, to Franklin H. Durrah, private, Company F, 31st Penn. Inf., Philadelphia, Penn.

Second Prize—$150, to E. M. Jennings, private, Company A, 130th N. Y. Inf., Portageville, Wyoming County, N. Y.

Third Prize—$100, to George Q. White, Captain, Company B, 1st Ill. Art., and Assistant Quartermaster, Richmond, Va.

Fourth Prize—$50, to William Mulhall, private, Battery K, 4th U. S. Art., Washington, D. C.

SECOND CLASS—PENMANSHIP.

Twenty-five Dollars.

A. L. Mabbitt, Captain, Company I, 24th Conn., Rochester, N. Y.

Richard Miles, private, Company H, 148th Penn. Inf., Harrisburgh, Penn.

Twenty Dollars.

John Stewart, sergeant, Company C, 3d N. J. Inf., Philadelphia, Penn.

Wm. S. Hudson, Jr., Captain, 49th N. Y. Inf., Paterson, N. J.

Frederick L. Barker, Captain, Company H, 5th Mich Inf., New-York City.

Frederick E. Dake, sergeant, Company F, 139th Penn. Inf., Washington, D. C.

Frederick C. Barger, First Lieutenant, Company G, 49th N. Y. Inf., Westfield, N. Y.

J. H. Pendegrast, private, Company F, 24th Mass. Inf., North Truro, Mass.

(The award to Mr. PENDEGRAST is made for exceptional circumstances, having lost his right arm, and two fingers and part of the thumb of the left hand.)

Ornamental Penmanship.

Thomas A. Perrine, second sergeant, Company G, 140th Penn. Inf., Monroe, Butler County, Ohio.

Frank G. Vallereux, private, Battery C, 1st Ill. Light Art., Mount Sterling, Ill.

A. D. Whitehouse, private, Company D, 8th N. Y. S. M., New-York City.

J. H. Raymond, sergeant, Company A, 3d Maine Inf., Augusta, Me.

ADDITIONAL PREMIUMS FOR LITERARY MERIT.

Twenty-five Dollars.

Edward Hays, Lieutenant-Colonel, 29th Ohio, Burgh Hill, Ohio.

Phineas P. Whitehouse, Corporal, Company C, 6th N. H. Inf., South Hampton, N. H.

Twenty Dollars.

Wm. M. Connor, private, Company C, 6th Mich., Mount Clemens, Mich.

Henry C. Allen, private, Company E, 1st Mass. Cav., Chicago, Ill.

Louis J. Boos, Sergeant, Company B, 6th Penn. Cav., Philadelphia, Penn.

Wm. De Camp, 1st Lieutenant, Company G, 22d Iowa Inf., Iowa City, Iowa.

Philip K. Faulk, Corporal, Company F, 11th Penn., Yanktown, Dacotah Territory.

David C. Gates, private, Company G, 1st Ohio Inf., Portsmouth, Ohio.

Herman Baumhager, private, Company E, 5th Minn. Inf., Shakopee, Minn.

Frank G. Otis, 2d Lieutenant, Company G, 10th Conn., Colchester, Conn.

Ira Brosheers, private, Company B, 27th Ind. Inf., Rockport, Ind.

Col. Joseph Wiley Gelray, Colonel, 59th Mass. Inf., Lowell, Mass.

HONORABLE MENTION.

Seldon C. Clobridge, New-York City; James Mann, Alma, C. W.; George W. Taylor, Washington, D. C.; Wm. McLeod, Hemlock Lake, N. Y.; Lieut. J. K. Byers, Springfield, Ill.; Charles R. Fort, Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; Abram Wagner, Vernon, Ind.; Ezra D. Hilts, Stone Mills, N. Y.; Rufus L. Robinson, Frankfort, N. Y.

The Committee conclude their report by thanking the generous contributors to the carrying out of a project, the successful result of which far exceeded their expectations.

The following are the names of the Committee who deserve and will receive the public thanks for giving their valuable aid to the completion of this public good: R. E. Fenton, Henry W. Bellows, W. C. Bryant, George Wm. Curtis, Wm. E. Dodge, Jr., Howard Potter, Theodore Roosevelt, Wm. Oland Bourne.

Quarantine—A New Site Selected.

The Quarantine Commissioners have selected as a site for the erection of a Quarantine Hospital, store-houses, &c., the "West Bank," which is about two miles directly south of Fort Tompkins, and about an equal distance west of Coney Island.

They purpose to erect three wooden buildings on the "Bank," each to be 320 feet long and 220 wide. One is to be used as a hospital for cholera patients, of whom it will accommodate 300. It is to be one story in height.

A second building is to be known as the "hotel." It is to be two stories in height, and capable of affording accommodations for one thousand persons, with apartments for the physicians, officers, &c. All persons arriving on vessels infected by the cholera, but who have not taken the disease, are to be sent to this building. Convalescents will also be accommodated there.

The third building, to be known as the warehouse, is to be used for the storage of goods that come in cholera infected ships, and upon which duties are to be paid. It will be six hundred feet south of the hotel, and of the same dimensions. It is to be one story in height.

The estimated cost of the hospital is $421,000; of the "hotel," $485,586; of the warehouse, $427,163.

The foundation of the buildings will be constructed of logs and stone, the piers being 9 feet above high water mark. Vessels of heavy draft can conveniently land cargo and passengers at the wharves.

The work cannot be commenced until an appropriation therefor is made by the Legislature.

Meeting of the American Institute—The New By-Laws.

At a meeting of the American Institute, last evening, President HORACE GREELEY in the chair, and Vice-Presidents EDWARD WALKER and DUDLEY S. GREGORY and a quorum present, the Committee on By-laws reported an entirely new code. Anticipating a wordy session, the President proposed, as the best method of transacting the business of the evening expeditiously, that the Secretary read the printed slips of the by-laws which the committee had prepared, and that members should note such sections as might seem objectionable. The reading and noting of objections to clauses of the by-laws consumed precisely one hour, and when the discussion was opened on the clauses separately, the impatience of the President became clearly manifest.

That there was good reason for Mr. GREELEY'S impatience at the members' inclination to debate the objections and proposed amendments may be seen at a glance in the following jottings of the objections which were made while Secretary BULL was reading the by-laws as reported: Objection was made to sections 1 and 2 of article 1; sec. 3 of art. 2; sec. 2 of art. 4; sec. 1 of art. 5; sec. 3 of art. 6; sec. 4 of art. 7; sec. 1 of art. 8; secs. 3 and 4 of art. 9; secs. 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 22 of art. 10; sec. 4 of art. 14; sec. 6 of art. 19; secs. 7 and 11 of art. 21; secs. 1 and 2 of art. 22; nineteen sections of art. 23; sec. 1 of art. 26, and sec. 1 of art. 27. While the members were discussing sec. 6 of art. 10 the janitor appeared, and a recess of one week was carried.

Metropolitan Board of Health—Letter from Lieut.-Gen. Grant.

At the second meeting of the Health Commissioners, on Monday evening, the Key-hole Committee attended in a body and tarried at the outer door until the storm within had subsided and the Board had adjourned. At one time during the secret discussions of the Commissioners, the Key-hole Committee feared that a breach of the peace was imminent, and they appealed to the Metropolitan Policeman, who stood sentinel at the door, begging him to retain his presence of mind. It appears that Dr. SWINBURNE went to the meeting with a carefully prepared slate, and that when the election of officers came up the majority of the Board unceremoniously smashed the worthy Doctor's slate, and thus swept into oblivion the highly respectable names which somebody had written thereon.

The smashing process was first indicated in the nomination of Dr. DALTON as Sanitary Superintendent, and then, in high dudgeon, Dr. SWINBURNE bade the Board understand that he could not vote for a man with whom he would not associate; but the Board, having read the highest recommendations of Dr. DALTON, elected him, and Dr. SWINBURNE thereupon sorrowfully overcoat, but did not make his exit.

The character of Dr. DALTON'S indorsements may be seen from the following note from Lieut.-Gen. GRANT to a distinguished general officer, now resident in Albany. We quote verbatim:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5, 1866.

DEAR GENERAL: Your letter of the 3d inst., asking for a testimonial in favor of Dr. E. B. DALTON, is received. This is asked with the view of securing to him the appointment of "Sanitary Superintendent" under the proposed "Health Bill" of the State of New-York. As a rule I very much dislike to give any recommendation for place or appointment except purely military. In this case, however, being personally cognizant of the eminent services of Dr. DALTON, and conscientiously believing that he is one of the very best men in the whole country for the proposed place, I take great pleasure in departing from this rule.

Originally possessed of the right qualifications to fill the place of "Sanitary Superintendent" in a great emergency like the one anticipated, or at least intended to provide against, the great experience of Dr. DALTON during the war, and especially as Chief Superintendent of the immense Field Hospital at City Point, Va., during the last year of the war, gives him qualifications for the position that but few men can have.

I believe I could make a different, and not a better selection for "Sanitary Superintendent" than Dr. DALTON.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT, Lieut.-General.

The meeting this evening promises to be quite as boisterous as that of Monday evening, there being an avalanche of applications for employment to be considered.

POLICE COURTS.

Essex Market—Before Justice Smandley.

A BOGUS CHECK.

FREDERICK HUGO, who is the proprietor of a lager-bier saloon, at No. 178 Sixth-street, disposed of the premises, during Monday evening, to JULIUS FARRE for $380, receiving a check for the amount on the National Citizens' Bank of this City. It being after banking hours the check remained in HUGO'S custody, and FARRE was given immediate possession of the saloon. Soon after HUGO ascertained that his successor had been in the habit of giving worthless checks for purchases, and caused FARRE'S arrest by Officer BRIGGS, of the Seventeenth Precinct. Yesterday morning the officer went to the bank and ascertained that the accused had no account there, and never had. When arrested FARRE threw away a number of worthless checks on the Citizens' Bank. He was arraigned before the Court yesterday and remanded for examination.

TILL THIEVES.

JOHN SMITH, residing at No. 124 Sixth-street, made complaint against THOMAS SCANTON and WILLIAM SMITH, for larceny. In his affidavit the complainant stated that on Monday evening, the prisoner SMITH stood near the door of the office of complainant, on the corner of Avenue A and Twentieth-street, watching the movements of the proprietor. During this time SCANTON slipped in and stole from the money drawer $121. Mr. SMITH saw the act performed and gave chase to the thieves, and after a long pursuit succeeded in securing their arrest, by Officer DUNLAP, of the Seventeenth Precinct. When arrested only $51 was recovered. Both the accused were committed for further examination.

FIGHT BETWEEN BROTHERS-IN-LAW.

JAMES COLLINS, about 9:30 A. M., yesterday morning, entered the cooper-shop of his brother-in-law, ANDREW DONOHUE, in Market-street. Soon after a difficulty occurred between them about some family matter, which was ended by DONOHUE seizing COLLINS and stabbing him several times about the head and neck. WILLIAM SIMS, residing at No. 171 North Sixth-street, Williamsburgh, witnessed part of the occurrence, and saw DONOHUE have COLLINS' head under his left arm, and stab him several times in the side of the head. COLLINS was so seriously injured that he could not make a deposition. DONOHUE was arrested by Officer BRESCHE, of the Seventh Precinct, and was committed to await the result of COLLINS' injuries.

ATTEMPTED WIFE-MURDER.

JOHN O'BRIEN, a private watchman, and his wife JOANNA, residing at No. 31 Roosevelt-street, became involved in a quarrel during Monday evening. During the dispute, as alleged, the husband drew a revolver and fired one of the barrels at his wife, the bullet taking effect in her forehead, and inflicting a very dangerous wound. On being shot Mrs. O'BRIEN ran from the house and started up Madison-street, endeavoring to escape from her infuriated husband. She uttered the most piercing cries for help, when Officer VOCK, of the Seventh Precinct, seeing the woman bleeding profusely, ran up and arrested O'BRIEN. He was committed to await the result of his wife's injuries. The woman was conveyed to Bellevue Hospital for treatment. Acting House Surgeon JANEWAY found that the ball had passed through the frontal bone, causing a compound fracture, and he expresses but slight hopes of her recovery.

BURGLARS OPERATING ON A SAFE.

About 1 o'clock, yesterday morning, JOHN SMITH and JAMES MCGOVAN, aged 16 and 17 years, respectively, gained an entrance into the feed store of Messrs. BOWNE & SPIER & BOWNE, in Water-street, by forcing open a door. They then attempted to force the office safe, containing $130 and some valuable papers. Finding that their efforts were unsuccessful they picked up a few articles of minor value, and left the premises. As they reached the street, Officer HAWES, of the Eleventh Precinct, observed them, and arrested them with the stolen property in their possession. Both the prisoners were remanded for examination.

The Tombs—Before Justice Hogan.

GRAND LARCENY.

GEORGE GATES, aged 33 years, a bookbinder by trade, was arrested by Officer CORBETT, of the Twentieth Precinct, on the charge of having stolen a box of Photograph Albums, valued at $77, from CHARLES BECKER, at No. 166 William-street. The property was recovered, and the accused committed for trial in default of $500 bail.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

ROBBED IN A SALOON.

EDWARD MCMANUS, residing at No. 46 Perry-street, caused the arrest of MARGARET ELLIGOT, on a charge of robbery. The complainant stated that on Monday evening he went into a saloon in Wooster-street, where he met the accused, and soon after missed his pocket-book containing six $10 in United States Treasury notes. No other person coming near him, he suspected ELLIGOT, and caused her arrest by Officer JOSLING, of the Fifteenth Precinct. While going to the Station-house MARGARET confessed having stolen the money, and offered the policeman half of the contents of the pocket-book to induce him to permit her to escape. It is scarcely needful to say that the offer was declined. On being arraigned the accused was held to answer the charge in default of $1,000 bail. She is 23 years of age and a native of Ireland.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

NEW-YORK DRAMATIC UNION.—The "Hunchback" of SHERIDAN KNOWLES was presented at Dramatic Hall, in Houston-street, under the auspices of the New-York Dramatic Union, last evening. The performance was by amateurs, who rendered their parts with an accuracy of histrionic taste and precision which would do credit to occasions and places of more pretentious claims. The *Master Walter* of Mr. J. B. WARD, the *Sir Thomas Clifford* of Mr. B. FRANKLIN, and the *Julia* of Miss FLORA MCDONALD, were excellent efforts, and appeared to be appreciated by the audience was intelligent audience. The *Helen* of Miss AGNES MCDONALD, indicated a familiarity with the stage that was easily comprehended by the spectators, and in that respect served to give freshness and finish to *Julia*, as well as to the other characters. As to the other characters not named, it is just to say that they were rendered, if not perfect, at least well. The performance was enthusiastically received. On such occasions the disadvantages pertaining to stage effects obviate, to a considerable extent, the proper rendition of almost any piece, no matter how thoroughly the performances may be prepared for the greetings of their friends in the audience.

DOUCEUR TO THE MEMBERS OF THE NEW FIRE DEPARTMENT.—Quite an interesting and important meeting took place on Monday of the Board of Fire Insurance Underwriters. Its object was the presentation to the members of our Metropolitan Fire Department of life insurance policies securing to the family of each recipient, in case of his death when in discharge of his duties, the sum of $1,000, or $5 per ... money while thus engaged. Two ... effected in the Accidental Insurance Company. The forty-six fire companies were represented by their foremen and the Commissioners, Messrs. PINCKNEY, ENGS, BROWN and ABBE. The several Fire Insurance Companies having agreed upon this plan of showing their appreciation of the Paid Fire Department, subscribed each the amount, proportioned to its business, for the object. The sum raised was some $3,500, procuring 552 policies at $6 premium per $1,000—the number of 552 covering every officer and man in the department. At the presentation appropriate speeches were made by the donors and the representatives of the Department.

THE LYCEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.—The annual meeting of the Lyceum of Natural History was held last night, and officers for the ensuing year were elected. The reports of the Secretary and Treasurer showed the society to be in a healthy and flourishing condition. The Secretary's report showed important extension of the society influence and of its correspondence. That of the Librarian, of some valuable additions to the library, of the transactions of various scientific societies, and works relating to natural history. The Curator's report also shows an addition to the cabinet, but regrets the want of a proper building to exhibit, for public benefit, the valuable collections of the society. The report further shows the necessity of this building, and urges that steps be taken toward securing a proper museum of natural history.

ATTEMPT TO FIRE A TENEMENT-HOUSE.—About 2 o'clock yesterday morning an attempt was made by some persons, as yet unknown, to set fire to the premises No. 135 Essex-street, occupied by several families as a tenement-house. A dense body of smoke awoke and alarmed the occupants of the several floors, and on examination they found a quantity of kerosene oil poured along the hallway and staircase on the second story of the premises, and a lighted match applied. Officer KELLARD, of the Tenth Precinct, responded to the call, and assisted by the inmates succeeded in extinguishing the flames before any material damage was done. Search will be made for the perpetrators of the act.

SERIOUS CITY CAR ACCIDENT.—On Monday evening WILLIAM BROPHY, aged 55 years, residing at No. 16 Goerck-street, while riding on the front platform of Car No. 58, of the South-street line, slipped or was pushed off, and fell on the track. Before he could rise the car wheel passed over his thigh, nearly severing the limb from the body, and also severely injuring the left leg. The Seventh Precinct Police conveyed the injured man to Bellevue Hospital for treatment. They state that he was partially intoxicated at the time of the accident.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of an unknown man was found yesterday floating in the East River, near the foot of Twenty-sixth-street. The deceased was about five feet six inches in height, with long, black hair and clean-shaved face. The body was dressed in a black cloth coat, with outside pockets, black vest, dark pants and Congress gaiters. The body was removed to Bellevue Hospital and the Coroner notified.

THE PROPOSED WIDENING OF ANN AND FULTON STREETS.—The Committee of the Board of Councilmen who have this subject under consideration met yesterday afternoon. Judge HILTON and other property owners interested in the matter appeared before them and stated their views on the subject, objecting strongly to the proposed measure being carried out. The Committee will meet again on Tuesday next.

FREE LECTURES ON COOKING.—By arrangement with the Trustees of the Cooper Union, Prof. BLOT will give four free lectures on Cooking, with practical illustrations, in the great hall of the Institute, on the evenings of March 10, 17, 24 and 31. Admission will be by tickets, which can be obtained at the Institute.

M. FAVARGER'S METHOD OF TEACHING FRENCH.—The explanation of M. FAVARGER'S method of teaching French will be given this evening at the Theological Seminary, No. 9 University-place, and not at the New-York University.

TRIPS RESUMED.—The 11 o'clock night boat to New-Haven has resumed her trips for the season, arriving in New-Haven in time for early morning trains.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

COMMUTATION OF SENTENCE IN THE CASE OF JOSEPH MATTHEWS.—There are at the present time four persons in the Kings County Jail under sentence of death, namely: JOSE GONZALEZ Y FERNANDEZ and FRANCISCO GENE SALVADOR, for the murder of JOSE GARCIA OTERO; THEODORE YATES, for the murder of Policeman CHARLES CURRAN, and JOSEPH MATTHEWS, for the murder of JOHN KEEVY. The counsel of the three first named prisoners have procured new trials. The sentence of MATTHEWS was yesterday commuted to imprisonment for life. He had been sentenced to be executed on Friday, the 9th day of March inst. The evidence on the trial of MATTHEWS in the Court of Oyer and Terminer proved that he shot KEEVY in a quarrel in a grocery store, corner of Classon-avenue and Bergen-st., on the evening of the 23d November, 1865. The parties were friends and relations by marriage. They had been to New-York and returned home together. Some difficulty occurred between them about domestic affairs before they came to the grocery. Both subsequently entered the place, and the quarrel was renewed. MATTHEWS had a gun in his possession, which in the heat of excitement he fired. The charge entered KEEVY'S body, and he expired in consequence shortly thereafter. It was shown on the trial that MATTHEWS had borne an exceedingly good character up to the time of the murder, and the jury which convicted him recommended his case to the mercy of the court. Efforts were since made in his behalf, and the result was a commutation of his sentence to imprisonment for life, as the following document, received by Sheriff MCNAMEE yesterday morning, will show:

To the People of the State of New-York. To all whom these Presents shall come:

Whereas, At a Court held in and for the County of Kings, in the month of January, 1866, JOSEPH MATTHEWS was convicted and was thereupon sentenced to be hung March 9, 1866, under which conviction and sentence thereupon the convict now lies imprisoned, and it being represented unto us that it is proper to commute or change the said sentence to imprisonment for life. Therefore, know ye, that by these presents we do hereby commute the said punishment to imprisonment in the State Prison at Sing Sing, for the term of his natural life. In testimony whereof, we have caused these our letters to be made patent, and the great seal of our State to be hereunto affixed. Witness R. E. FENTON, Governor of our said State, at our City of Albany, the 5th day of March for the year of our Lord 1866.

R. E. FENTON.

Passed Secretary's office the 5th day of March, 1866.

When the announcement was made to the prisoner he was greatly affected, and the other prisoners along the corridor in which he is confined cheered vigorously in token of their joy at the event.

FIRES.—About 5 o'clock yesterday morning the frame two-story dwelling of Mrs. MARY BROWN, in Weeksville, (Ninth Ward, Brooklyn,) was destroyed by fire. The loss amounted to about $500; covered by insurance. The fire is supposed to have been caused by an incendiary.... About 7½ o'clock the evening previous, the cotton batting factory of Mr. ROBERT R. ROBINSON, near the corner of Pacific-street and Fulton-avenue, was damaged by fire to the extent of about $800; insured.... About 2 o'clock A. M. a fire broke out in the same place from the burning embers, causing but slight additional loss. The fire was the result of accident.

LEE-AVENUE CHURCH LECTURES.—The last of the series of popular lectures at this Church will be given this evening by Rev. A. A. WILLETTS, D. D., his subject being "The Model Wife." The lecture will be accompanied by vocal and instrumental music, Mrs. ROGERS, Miss RICE, Mr. R. R. STORY, the celebrated organist, and other well-known artists taking part therein.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.—A young man named JOHN CONWAY, residing with his mother in Butler-street, accidentally fell from the stoop on the corner of Douglass and Court streets, on Saturday night, and sustained injuries of a fatal character, from the effects of which he died at the City Hospital on Monday evening. An inquest will be held by the Coroner to-day.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7.—Nos. 42, 47 to 52, 54 to 58, 60, 61, 63 to 68.

NEW-JERSEY.

THE PIGEON SHOOTING MATCH BETWEEN JOHN TAYLOR AND THE "JERSEY BOY."—The great pigeon shooting match between the champion shooters, JOHN TAYLOR, of Jersey City, and WM. SEEDS, the "Jersey Boy," came off at Greenville yesterday afternoon in the presence of about 1,500 persons. The match was at 50 double birds each, for $1,000. TAYLOR was the winner, having killed 70 birds to 69 for SEEDS. At one time the latter was 7 birds ahead. Odds throughout were offered in favor of TAYLOR, and a large amount of money changed hands on the result. The shooting was under great disadvantage, the wind at the time blowing a gale. The single bird match which was to have been shot to-day has been withdrawn, and another match for $1,000 a side at 50 double birds each will be shot at the same place to-day.

MEETING TO SUSTAIN PRESIDENT JOHNSON.—A mass meeting of the citizens of Hudson City and vicinity was held last evening in Rommelt & Leicht's Hall, at Washington Village, to sustain President JOHNSON in his veto of the Freedmen's Bureau Bill. A series of resolutions approving the restoration policy of ANDREW JOHNSON as the true means of restoring the old Union, were presented and adopted. Speeches were made DEWITT C. MORRIS, member of Assembly; Senator BUCKLEY, of Passaic; Col. C. M. GULICK, of Newark; Col. J. C. CROOKE, of New-York, and others. The meeting was largely attended and very enthusiastic.

LECTURE BY WM. L. STONE, ESQ.—A lecture on the "Early Newspaper Press of America," was delivered last evening at Library Hall, Bergen, by WM. L. STONE, Esq., of Saratoga Springs. During the lecture Mr. STONE read to the audience quite a number of interesting extracts from editorials of newspapers published in this City a hundred and forty years ago.

FOUND DEAD.—Yesterday morning a man named EDMUND FEEHAN, a truck-driver in the employ of the Northern Railroad, was found dead in the room in which he slept, over the depot. Death is supposed to have been caused from apoplexy. Coroner KIRSTEN will hold an inquest to-day.

Second-hand Safes in large numbers. of our own and others' make, taken in exchange for our new patent ALUM and DRY PLASTER SAFES. For sale low. MARVIN & CO., 265 B'dway, and 721 Chestnut-st., Phila.

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FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND FOR

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,

ALL ISSUES OF

UNITED STATES STOCKS,

INCLUDING

6 PER CENT. BONDS OF 1881.
6 PER CENT. 5-20 BONDS OF 1862.
6 PER CENT. 5-20 BONDS OF 1864.
6 PER CENT. 5-20 BONDS OF 1865.
6 PER CENT. 10-40 BONDS.
7 3-10 PER CENT. TREASURY NOTES, 1ST, 2D AND 3D SERIES.
6 PER CENT. CURRENCY CERTIFICATES.

ORDERS from BANKS and BANKERS, for the PURCHASE and SALE of Government Stocks executed ON FAVORABLE TERMS and with DISPATCH. Also for all securities dealt in at the Stock Exchange. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES OF 1864 BOUGHT and SOLD. VERMILYE & CO.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

No. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

Keep on hand and buy and sell at market rates, all issues of

UNITED STATES BONDS, SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES, COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, &c.

Agents for the sale of the

UNITED STATES 30-YEAR 6 PER CENT. BONDS, issued in aid of the Central Pacific R. R.,

and of the

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD STATE AID BONDS, bearing 7 PER CENT. interest in GOLD, GUARANTEED and PAID by the STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others received on favorable terms.

Orders for the purchase and sale of Miscellaneous Stocks and Bonds, executed with care and promptness at the

REGULAR STOCK EXCHANGE.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD STATE AID BONDS.

Interest at the rate of

SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM,

IN GOLD.

Payable semi-annually.

Guaranteed and paid by the

STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The bonds are secured by a mortgage on 160 miles of road, from Sacramento to the California State line, forming the GREAT OVERLAND RAILROAD ROUTE, ADOPTED and AIDED by the UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT. They are further secured by a SINKING FUND of $50,000 PER ANNUM, reserved from the earnings of the road, and PLEDGED FOR THEIR REDEMPTION. They are a first-class security in every respect, and a limited amount will be offered upon terms which render them a VERY ATTRACTIVE and DESIRABLE INVESTMENT. For further particulars inquire at our office, No. 5 Nassau-st.

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS.

H. CLEWS. GEO. H. BEND.
WM. B. BEND. THEO. S. FOWLER.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

(Successors to Livermore, Clews & Co.,)

BANKERS,

No. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

UNITED STATES SECURITIES

PURCHASED AND FOR SALE.

All kinds on hand, ready for instant delivery, at the lowest market price.

DEPOSITS IN CURRENCY AND GOLD RECEIVED.

Accounts of banks, bankers and individuals solicited.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL DAILY BALANCES,

when may be checked for without notice.

Collections made promptly on all points.

Orders for stocks, bonds and gold executed on commission.

Gold for payment of duties for sale in sums to suit.

MANGAM & TALBERT,

BANKERS,

NO. 40 WALL-ST.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES, SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

FOR SALE,

NEW-YORK STATE

SEVEN PER CENT. BOUNTY LOAN,

DUE IN 1878 AND 1879.

VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 Wall-st.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK.

UNITED STATES DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

CAPITAL TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

All issues of United States Government Securities bought and sold.

Checks on all the Departments collected promptly and remitted for.

Deposits in Gold and Currency received on favorable terms from all parts of the United States.

Certificates of Deposit issued payable at National Banks everywhere in the United States.

L. BUYCK, President.

C. A. SHERMAN, Cashier.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY, } COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 48 EXCHANGE-PLACE. (Room No. 20, third floor.) NEW-YORK, 1st March, 1866.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

Stockholders of all classes are requested to meet at the Company's office, Chicago, Ill., on March 20, No. 46 and 48 Exchange-place, on the 14th of March, at noon.

Proxies.—Pursuant to adjournment from Milwaukee.

Object.—To hold special meeting for the purpose of appointing Committee, see annual report, page 22, and for other important purposes. L. H. MEYER, President.

SAMUEL B. HARD

BANKER AND BROKER,

No. 66 EXCHANGE-PLACE,

Corner New-st., New-York.

GOVERNMENT BONDS, RAILROAD STOCKS, &c.,

Bought and sold on Commission.

Interest allowed on deposits, subject to draft at sight.

GRENVILLE WINTHROP. EUGENE WINTHROP.

GRENVILLE WINTHROP & CO.,

NO. 48 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE, GOLD, BUSINESS PAPER, ETC.

BANKER'S, COMMERCIAL AND DOCUMENTARY BILLS bought and sold on commission.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 56 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD

THE CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY offer for sale $1,350,000 of their First Mortgage Sinking Fund, coupon bonds, due April 1, 1895, bearing seven per cent. interest, payable in the City of New-York on the first days of April and October from the date of issue, being the only part of the bonds which the Company is authorized to sell under the provisions of a mortgage to George N. Titus and James B. Fisk, Trustees, for $5,000,000, executed to cover the cost of the Company's road, from Chicago, Ill., to Richmond, Ind., 224 miles, with the franchises, equipment and appurtenances, and all other present and future acquired property.

The proceeds of these bonds now offered will extinguish the floating debt of the Company, complete the road, and provide for the purchase of a large amount of additional rolling stock.

For copy of mortgage and further particulars, apply at the office of the Company, No. 37 William-st., New-York, where subscriptions for the bonds will be received.

Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 13, 1866.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, }
WASHINGTON, Dec. 23, 1865. }

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Mechanics' and Traders' National Bank, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled an Act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing business under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Mechanics' and Traders' National Bank of New-York, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking, under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 23d day of December, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARK,
No. 1,624. Comptroller.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY. }
PITTSBURGH, Feb. 24, 1866. }

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE shareholders and bondholders of this Company, for the election of Directors, and such other business as may come before it, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Pittsburgh, on the third Wednesday (21st) of March, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The stock and bond transfer books in the Cities of Pittsburgh and New-York will close on the 5th day of March prox. at 2 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on the 22d day of March thereafter. By order of the Board.

F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD } COMPANY, CHICAGO, ILL., March 1, 1866. }

NOTICE TO STOCK AND BONDHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given to the stock and bondholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, that the annual meeting of said Company for the election of three Directors, as required by the amended charter, and transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Chicago, Ill., on MONDAY, the 2d day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The transfer books will be closed at the close of business hours March 22, and opened April 3 next.

W. M. RAREY, Secretary.

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, CORNER OF BROADWAY AND LIBERTY-ST. NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1866.

THE HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES for *post-mortem* dividends on all policies which have become claims previous to this date, are hereby notified that the amount due will be paid on presentation of the certificates at the office, properly receipted.

Policy holders residing in the City are notified that the dividends will be entered upon their policies on presentation at the office, and those residing out of the City are notified that statements of their dividends will be sent to them through our agents, or by mail where desired.

F. S. WINSTON, President.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, Feb. 24, 1866. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual election for twenty-five Directors and for three Inspectors of the next election will be held at the office of the Company, No. 122 Bowery, on TUESDAY, the 8th of March next. The poll will open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M. WM. P. LEGGETT, Secretary.

PRESTON COAL AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, }
No. 208½ WALNUT-STREET. }
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 19, 1866. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS and election for Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, March 7, 1866. H. P. RUTTER, Secretary.

HEMPSTEAD, Feb. 28, 1865.

THE INTEREST DUE ON QUEENS County Bonds will be paid on presentation at the Atlantic National Bank of Brooklyn, or at the County Treasurer's office in the village of Hempstead.

LEWIS W. ANGEVINE, Treasurer.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS OF THE 42D-ST. AND GRAND-ST. FERRY RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, foot 42d-st., North River, on TUESDAY, 13th day of March, inst. Polls open from 12 M. to 2 P. M.

JOHN KERR, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

UNION BANK OF LONDON,

NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

BELFAST BANKING CO., IRELAND.

We issue sight drafts on the above, in sums to suit.

TAYLOR BROTHERS.

NO. 17 WALL-ST.

800 OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD-BEARING BONDS OF THE ATCHISON OR CENTRAL BRANCH OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD,

Are offered (by subscription only) on such terms as to make them

The Safest and Most Profitable Investment in this Country.

Apply to EFFINGHAM H. NICHOLS, Treasurer, No. 9 Pine-st., New-York; or

NEW-YORK: WM. C. WHTMORE, HENRY DAY, CHAUNCEY VIBBARD.

BOSTON: GINERY TWITCHELL, RALPH M. POMEROY, WM. CLAFLIN.

EWELL & CLARKE,

(Successors to Stadman, Ewell & Co.,)

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 57 EXCHANGE-PLACE and NO. 19 BROAD-ST., BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, and STOCKS.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO PETROLEUM AND MINING STOCKS.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

BANKERS,

In connection with our Houses in Philadelphia and Washington, we this day open an office at No. 1 Nassau, corner of Wall-st., in this City.

Mr. EDWARD DODGE, late of Clark, Dodge & Co., New-York; Mr. H. C. FAHNESTOCK, of our Washington House, and Mr. PITT COOKE, of Sandusky, Ohio, will be resident partners.

We shall give particular attention to the purchase and sale of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, and to orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAY COOKE & CO.

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1866.

SILVER HILL MINING COMPANY

OF

NEW-YORK AND NEVADA.

Capital $40,000. Shares of $25 each.

The mines of this Company are located at Austin, Nevada, where the Company have just completed a stamp-mill. The Trustees offer subscription a limited number of the shares of the working capital stock at the subscription-price of $10 per share.

Office No. 2, Broadway, New-York.

THOS. STEVENSON, President.

J. G. HITCHCOCK, Secretary and Treasurer.

STOCKS WANTED.

NATIONAL BANKERS' EXPRESS,
AMERICAN EXPRESS,
UNITED STATES EXPRESS,
ADAMS EXPRESS,
AMERICAN TELEGRAPH,
WESTERN UNION EXTENSION TELEGRAPH,

Apply to GEO. DUNBAR,
Dealer in Telegraph and Express Stocks.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,

and

No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,

issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

PACIFIC ROAD.

800 of the First Mortgage Gold-Bearing Bonds of the Atchison or Central Branch of the Union Pacific are offered (by subscription only) on such terms as to make them

THE MOST PROFITABLE AND THE MOST DESIRABLE INVESTMENT IN THIS MARKET.

Apply to EFFINGHAM H. NICHOLS, Treasurer, No. 9 Pine-st., New-York, or

Wm. C. Wetmore, Esq., Henry Day, Esq., Chauncey Vibbard, Esq., New-York.

Ginery Twitchell, Esq., Ralph M. Pomeroy, Esq., Wm. Claflin, Esq., Boston.

PITHOLE FARMS

PETROLEUM COMPANY,

IN

50,000 SHARES, AT $3 PER SHARE.

OFFICERS:

President—WM. H. STORY, Batavia, N. Y.
Vice-President—GEORGE P. BARD, New-York.
Treasurer—JULIUS R. POMEROY, New-York.
Secretary—WM. H. WHITE, New-York.
Superintendent—A. G. MYERS, Titusville, Penn.

OFFICE NO. 26 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

THE COMPANY HAS

Three different properties in Fee Simple on Pithole Creek, amounting to eighty-four acres of the best boring territory in the Great Oil Basin.

One property in Fee Simple on Willeston Run of fifty acres of the best boring territory.

FLOWING WELLS.

Interests in eight of the largest flowing wells on Pithole Creek and Bennehoff Run.

Interests in eight other leases, and twenty-three new wells going down on the best locations on Pithole Creek and Bennehoff Run.

One-half of all the oil from all the wells to be sunk on the Davenport Block, three of which are nearly completed.

Present product of oil to this Company is sufficient to pay, even at the present low prices of oil,

FIVE PER CENT. PER MONTH,

and leave a surplus in the treasury, with prospects of a large and speedy increase.

Send for pamphlet, with full description of the property and every information from the office of the Company.

NOTICE.

Subscribers to the stock of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, upon which ninety per cent. is still due, are hereby notified in conformity with a vote of the Board of Directors, passed on the sixteenth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, that an assessment of ninety per cent. upon stock subscribed for by them is hereby levied in amounts and at times as hereinafter recited, to be paid at the office of the company, at No. 5 State-st., at Boston, Mass., to wit: Twenty per cent. to be paid on the second day of April; thirty per cent. on the first day of May; and forty per cent. on the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

All stock upon which assessments as above levied are not paid will be declared forfeited absolutely, and all payments that have been made upon said stock will be forfeited without condition of redemption.

I. S. WHITTINGTON,
Treasurer N. P. R. R. Co.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 24, 1866.

INSURANCE SCRIPT

FOR SALE.

$5,000 Atlantic Mutual.
5,000 Sun Mutual.
5,000 Union Mutual.
5,000 Nassau Mutual.
5,000 Orient Mutual.
2,500 Pacific Mutual.
2,400 Great Western Marine.

WM. C. GILMAN,
No. 46 Pine-st.

NOTICE OF ELECTION.

OFFICE OF THE FISK GOLD MINING COMPANY. }
No. 136 FULTON-ST., March 1, 1866. }

The annual meeting of the stockholders for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year will be held on TUESDAY, the 13th March, at the office of the Company, at 12 noon, the polls to continue open one hour. The transfer books will be closed five days previous to the election. JAS. STRINGER, Secretary.

REMOVAL.

GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO. have removed to No. 6 New-Exchange Buildings, where, with increased facilities, they will continue to execute orders for the purchase and sale of stocks, bonds and other securities, strictly on commission.

TRAVELING CREDITS.

Circular notes for £10 and upwards, on the Union Bank of London, available in all the principal towns and cities of Europe, for sale, at the current rate of exchange, by L. P. MORTON & CO., Bankers, No. 36 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE CO., IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 40 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, 2d FRIDAY, March 2, 1866.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR TEN Directors of this Company, held this day, the following were unanimously elected:

ISAAC A. STORM,
CHARLES E. BILL,
JAMES SEYMAM,
ISAAC N. PHELPS,
JOHN J. CISCO,
EDWARD D. CLARK,
CHARLES M. CONNOLLY,
SHEPHERD KNAPP,
EDWARD MINTURN,
JEREMIAH P. ROBINSON.

And for Inspectors of Election: STACY B. COLLINS, GEORGE HODGSDON, and ISAAC A. QUACKENBOSS.

By order,
JOHN EADIE, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company are notified to meet at the office of the Erie Railway Company, foot of Duane-st., New-York City, on the 14th day of March, instant, at 10 o'clock A. M., to vote upon the authority to issue of bonds and the securing the same by mortgage of the franchise and property of said company, and, if so, to pass any and all votes proper in the premises. Also to see if said Company will change its by-laws so that there may be chosen an Assistant Treasurer, who shall perform such duties as may be prescribed by the directors. HORATIO A. OTIS, Secretary.

Dated this 2d day of March, 1866.

ALL HOLDERS OF THE BONDS OF THE WILMINGTON AND MANCHESTER RAILROAD COMPANY, North Carolina, are respectfully requested to make themselves known, as soon as possible, to the undersigned, or M. K. JESUP & CO., agents of the company, New-York, giving class and numbers of bonds held by them respectively, that the company may confer with them on matters relating to their interest.

HENRY M. DRANE,
President Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Company, Wilmington, N. C.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST CO., No. 26 Exchange-place. NEW-YORK, Feb. 24, 1866.

THE HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES OF ADVANCES and FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the Eastern Division of the Racine and Mississippi Railroad Company, are hereby requested to present the same at this office for payment out of the proceeds of the sale under foreclosure.

R. G. ROLSTON, President, Trustee.

SHERBROOKE GOLD MINING COMPANY OF NOVA SCOTIA.—The annual meeting of the Sherbrooke Gold Mining Company for the election of Trustees and transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 59 Cliff-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of March next, at 12 o'clock. By order. H. CUNNINGHAM, Secretary.

Dated FEB. 23, 1866.

OFFICE OF THE ASHBURTON COAL COMPANY, No. 32 PINE-ST., March 5, 1866.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS Company will close on March 7, prox., and remain closed until March 14 thereafter.

CHAS. A. BERRIAN, Secretary.

LAND WARRANTS AND COLLEGE LAND Scrip purchased and for sale by C. & G. WOODMAN, No. 60 Wall-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 4, first door over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

MISSOURI STATE SIXES.

Parties holding any of the above Bonds will find a most advantageous opportunity of exchanging them (but only to a limited amount,) for FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST PAYING BONDS of UNDOUBTED SECURITY. For particulars apply immediately to

THOMAS DENNY & CO.,
No. 39 Wall-st., New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.
RUSSELL FILE COMPANY,
RUSSELL FILE COMPANY,
No. 74 BROADWAY, ROOM NO. 17, }
NEW-YORK, Feb. 26, 1866. }

The Board of Trustees have this day declared a quarterly Dividend of Five Per Cent. in cash and Five Per Cent. in stock, payable on the 10th day of March.

The transfer books will be closed from the 4th to the 9th of March inclusive.

WM. J. PEASE, President.
JAMES H. KIDDER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE CHEMUNG RAILROAD COMPANY will pay a dividend of Three per Cent. on demand, free of the Government tax, payable at the Treasurer's office, No. 9 Broad-st., Room No. 11.

J. W. BAKER, Treasurer, pro tem.

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1866.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
CANAL-ST., COR. OF VARICK.
DEPOSITS from 10 CENTS to $5,000 received.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST free of tax.
Deposits in March draw interest from April 1.
ASSETS, $1,802,956 38.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID.
Free from government tax.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of Twenty-sixth-street and Third-avenue.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION
Chartered 1851.
No. 289 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.
Open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock.
FRANCIS P. SCHEALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec'y. PETER CUMMING, Acc't.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE (opposite MOTT-ST.,) NEW-YORK.
Allows SIX (6) PER CENT. INTEREST to depositors, FREE OF TAX. Deposits from $1 to $5,000 received.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

EMPLOYMENT FOR ALL.

$2,000 in six months. Energetic men can make this by manufacturing and selling DECKER'S PATENT HAND CORN PLANTER, in many country rights. Retails at $5, and pays 400 per cent. An easy, paying business for invalid carpenters or wounded soldiers. Small capital required. A few rights reserved for each State. Address C. W. WARDWELL,
No. 363 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

NOTICE.—A GENTLEMAN WHO HAS BEEN born and raised in Louisiana, and has been broken up by the war, wishes to make an arrangement with some Northern capitalists, by many days to engage permanently in the cultivation of cotton in Louisiana. Said gentleman is well acquainted throughout the whole State, and especially that region most adapted to the growth of cotton, and understands thoroughly the process necessary for its successful culture; also the routine of plantation work peculiar to the country. He will either furnish the whole or surplus capital necessary, which will insure a profitable investment. Reliable reference as to character will be required, and the same furnished, and in case of trust, ample security given. Correspondence on the subject solicited. Address Box No. 2,461 New-Orleans, La.

TO CAPITALISTS.—NO FIELD FOR INTELligent enterprise and capital in this country now offers such prospects of splendid results as the Southern States, particularly in manufacturing. A silent partner is wanted with about $20,000, in establishing a paper manufactory there. Stock and labor plenty and cheap, demand great, and sales cash. Address D. T., Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

$5,000—A GENTLEMAN, THOROUGH business man, of middle age and exceedingly active, would like a partnership in the Dry Goods Auction business. The advertiser can furnish from $3,000 to $5,000 cash, and would accept the partner to do the same. Address AUCTIONEER, Box No. 151 *Times* Office.

GLASS LETTERS.—GLASS NUMBERS, richly gilded, for first-class stores, banks and residences; European style, unsurpassed for beauty and lasting. Glass signs, labels, door-plates, frames, showcards, gilding, &c., to order. Sample of glass letter sent, if desirable at cost. No. 107 Fulton-st. GLASS LETTER CO.

A GOOD BARGAIN—THE OLD ESTABLISHed lamp and kerosene oil store, with stock and fixtures, and the store to let. Inquire of T. W. SANDES, No. 97 Bowery.

A GOOD MANUFACTURING BUSINESS for sale, or will exchange it for City or suburban property. For particulars, address Box No. 788 New-York Post-office.

AUCTION SALES.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer—Late salesman with E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

EXECUTORS' SALE

OF SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, REAL BRONZES, CARRARA MARBLE STATUARY, ANTIQUES, ELEGANT MIRRORS, FRENCH CHINA AND GLASS; AUBUISSON, WILTON AND VELVET CARPETS, &c.; ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, BILLIARD TABLE, &c.

THEALL & CURTIS will sell by auction, on THURSDAY, March 15, 1866, at 10½ o'clock, at the mansion No. 12 Washington-place, between Mercer and Greene sts., by order of the executors named in the will of the late Matthew Brigdon, deceased, all the elegant furniture, &c., of said house, viz.:

DRAWING-ROOMS.

Elegantly carved gilt drawing-room suite in crimson silk-velvet and white satin; carved rosewood do. in crimson silk-reps; elegant bulb cabinets and tables; richly carved rosewood sofas and settees; Grecian do. by "Jeanne Clark," makers; fine French-plate pier and mantle mirrors; rosewood card and fancy tables; elegant crimson silk-velvet and white satin draped lambrequins, lace curtains; superb ormolu mantel sets of clocks and candelabras; elegant Sevres china and ormolu vase candelabras; flower vases, real "Meneˆ" bronzes, Aubuisson carpets.

LIBRARY.

Elegant ebony library bookcase, library table, voltaire and easy chairs, superb real "Meneˆ" bronzes, Carrarra marble statuary, Sevres china; marble, bronze and ormolu mantel set; fine crimson silk-plush and lace curtains; Wilton carpet.

DINING-ROOM.

Richly carved solid oak buffets, side tables; dining chairs in morocco and hair-cloth; fine lace curtains; splendid assortment of Sevres and French china; crystal, cut and engraved glassware; velvet carpets, &c.

BEDCHAMBERS.

Carved rosewood, walnut and mahogany French bedsteads, bureaus, armoires-a-glace, bookcases, dressing and fancy tables, lounges, chairs and easy chairs, palliasses, wool and hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows; silk, damask and lace curtains; velvet and Brussels carpets, &c., &c.

HALLS AND STAIRWAYS.

Oak hall-stand and chairs; superb Carrarra marble statuary, viz., "Venus from the Bath," by Wyatt, of Rome, "Holy Family, &c.; velvet and Brussels carpets, &c., &c.

ALSO,

Fine rosewood billiard table, complete—Phelan's patent.

All the elegant ormolu and bronze chandeliers and fixtures; superb ormolu sixteen-light torche, by Ringuet, of Paris.

The sale will commence with the kitchen and laundry furniture.

The house will be open for inspection on WEDNESDAY, 14th inst., by permit, which, with catalogue, may be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 28 Liberty-st.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Saleroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

AUCTION SALE OF OIL-PAINTINGS,

Comprising

FRUITS FLOWERS AND LANDSCAPES,

The works of the favorite American artist,

GEO. H. HALL,

by

MINER & SOMERVILLE,

at the

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY,

No. 845 Broadway, near 14th-st.,

ON EVENING, THIS EVENING, MARCH 12.

Now on exhibition with catalogues.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL at Auction, at the Old Dusseldorf Galleries, No. 54 Broadway, next door below Tiffany's, on the evenings of THURSDAY and FRIDAY, March 8 and 9th, at 7½ o'clock each evening:

THE ENTIRE COLLECTION OF THE FOREIGN OIL AND WATER COLOR PAINTINGS, consigned to Samuel P. Avery, of No. 694 Broadway, N. Y.

The most of which are entirely new importations, and have been selected by a gentleman well known for his judgment, with especial care and reference to the taste of American buyers in regard to artists, subjects, sizes, &c.

A novel feature of this sale will be the very fine water-color drawings by the most celebrated French artists (a collection which cannot be repeated.)

Altogether, 126 different artists are represented by over 300 subjects, many of the artists' names being entirely new to our connoisseurs, forming the most novel, interesting and valuable collection offered at auction this season. *The following is a complete list of artists' names, viz.:*

Gerome,	Jalabert,	Bayer,	Schlesinger,
E. Frere,	Merle,	Antigna,	Duveyer,
Plassan,	Wappers,	Chapin,	Fauvelet,
Dore,	Gallman,	Jeanneghe,	Lanfant de Metz,
Lambinet,	Billotte,	Patreis,	Jacque,
Berenger,	Dillons,	Valerio,	Ten Kate,
Le Poitterin,	Otto Weber,	Jacobe,	Lemaness,
Brillouin,	Wm. Hunt,	Earlle,	Leray,
Giradet,	T. Frere,	Garvani,	Thorp,
Jordan,	Seignac,	Joyer,	Von Ten Seben,
Burgeaus,	Bonnefond,	Guido,	Mongodoin,
Jules Noel,	Aufray,	Devaux,	Gonder,
Heyligers,	Anastasia,	Bomschlegel,	Bourges,
Coignard,	Bonvard,	Lafosse,	Lafone,
Cogniet,	Moulinet,	Fielding,	Arnoux,
Veron,	Lassalle,	Le Cloir,	Chandelier,
Ravel,	Perrassin,	Low,	Pearsoe,
Parrot,	Carc,	Maddenes,	Morin,
Moormans,	Meaginot,	Richard,	Mollinger,
Pines,	Cave,	Farrer,	Bellars,
Auberoche,	Collignon,	Moreau,	Leon,
Tesson,	Lintelo,	Opperman,	Dumersq,
Le Chure,	Chamerist,	Linton,	Chantal,
Claudin,	Lobbedez,	Backbuysen,	Worstenbacher,
Rosier,	Aita,	Printz,	Heronet,
Dubasty,	Donbourral,	Gendar,	Grisset,
Contourier,	Grebel,	Ward,	Giradin,
Lussenl,	Marsaud,	Loquet,	Calmelat,
Marsaud,	Felon,	Mosk,	D'Orschwiller,
Chantal,	St. Germain,	Willems,	Compte Calix,
Barbier,	Forest,	Koek-Koek,	Swerkhkow,
Haus,	Brion,	Tissot,	Rongereau,
Marohn,	Pichel,	Beughton,	Verboeckhoven,
Kebens,	Guillmard,	Vanbrberg,	Waschelbrink,
	Vanfranckenberg, and others.		

To which will be added the celebrated picture by

Meissonier,

"TWILIGHT IN THE WILDERNESS."

The exhibition will be open to the public on WEDNESDAY MORNING, Feb. 28, and continue open every day and evening until time of sale.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Saleroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, THURSDAY, March 8, at 10½ o'clock, at their saleroom No. 37 Nassau-st., Genteel Household Furniture, comprising elegant rosewood and black walnut suite, in silks, brocatel and reps; splendid elaborately carved architectural bookcase, mahogany and black walnut sofas, chairs, lounges, hair mattresses, hall-stand, buffet, rockers, velvet and Brussels carpets, rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, office, desks, cane-seat chairs, kitchen furniture, &c., &c.

MORTGAGE SALE.—J. W. SOMERINDYKE, Auctioneer, by virtue of a chattel mortgage, will sell on WEDNESDAY, March 7, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at No. 138 Allen-st., the contents of a bakery, together with horse, wagon and harness.

AUCTION SALES.

A. S. RICHARDS & CO., Auctioneers.

PEREMPTORY SALE

Of a large assortment of

BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, GAITERS, &c.

A. S. RICHARDS & CO.

Will sell

On WEDNESDAY, March 7, at 10½ o'clock,

At store No. 44 Cortlandt-st.,

A catalogue comprising almost every variety of the above goods.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

SALE OF OTTO ROSE.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO

will sell on

THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1866,

at 1 o'clock P. M., at

NO. 36 PINE-ST.,

FIVE CANS TURKISH OTTO ROSE.

LARGE SALE OF QUARTERMASTER'S STORES.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, } DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, } WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2, 1866. }

Will be sold at Public Auction, under the direction of Brevet Lieut.-Col. James M. Moore, A. Q. M., at Warehouse, No. 5, on New-York-av., between 18th and 19th sts., Washington, D. C., on TUESDAY, March 20, 1866, at 10 o'clock, A. M., a large lot of Quartermaster's stores, consisting of

15 lbs. Muriatic Acid,	538 Whitewash Brushes,
10 Adzes, assorted,	1 Bell-rows,
102 gals. Alcohol,	33 Bevels,
4 Anvils,	182 feet Leather Belting,
826 Augers, assorted,	31 feet Rubber Belting,
292 Axes, assorted,	1,761 Bits, assorted,
30 Broad Axes,	13 Blocks, assorted,
191 Hand Axes,	20 Coffin Boxes,
85 Balls and Chains,	3 Wood Boxes,
14 Pork Barrels,	12 Dredging Boxes,
22 Carpenters' Benches,	1 Draughting Board,
100 Wood Benches,	225 Chair Bottoms,
3 Wash Boards,	126 Chair Backs and Arms,
19 Copper Boilers,	100 Chair Backs,
99 Door Bolts, assorted,	108 Chair Legs,
800 Spring Window Bolts,	3,050 Chair Stretchers,
92 lbs. Borax,	800 Lamp Chimneys,
3,000 Copper Bottoms,	1,000 lbs. Pure Clay,
4 Plumb Bobs,	1,000 lbs. Copper,
6 Circulating Boilers,	600 Stove Doors,
4 Steam Boilers,	400 Chairs, assorted,
3 Marking Brushes,	400 Field Desks,
859 Paint Brushes, assorted,	100 Office-desks,
391 Varnish Brushes,	300 Bank-counters,
276 Dust Brushes,	2,236 Files, assorted,
19 Clothes Brushes,	1,946 Bastard Files,
2,261 Chisels, assorted,	16,000 Eights Glass,
25 lbs. French Chalk,	2,000 Sancepan Handles,
1,620 Pick-handles,	1,204 Chisel Handles,
25,000 pairs Hinges, assorted,	1,541 Ax Handles,
53 Cast-iron Hoppers,	3,000 gross Screws, assorted,
25,000 lbs. Iron, assorted,	1,100 Shovels, assorted,
1,500 Kegs, assorted,	20,000 lbs. Spikes,
2,600 lbs. Lead,	1,000 Stove Feet,
2,926 Chest Locks,	2,000 lbs. Cast Steel,
3,586 Cupboard Locks,	700 boxes Tin,
400 Mallets,	1,000 Lamp Tubes,
112,000 lbs. Cut Nails,	108 Cast Iron Traps,
16,000 lbs. Wrought Nails,	400 yards Silver Tinsel,
1,000 Frying Pans,	6,838 papers Tacks, assorted,
8,000 lbs. Wrought Pipe,	100 Wheelbarrows,
421 Planes, assorted,	4,000 lbs. Wire,
250 Tin Pumps, assorted,	36,000 lbs. Zinc,
200 lbs. Iron Rivets,	6,000 Escutcheons,
300 lbs. Rods, wire,	300 Tables, assorted.

The sale will be continued from day to day until all of the property is sold.

The stores must be removed within five days from date of sale.

Terms cash, in Government funds.

By order of

Brevet Major-Gen. D. H. RUCKER,
Chief Quartermaster, Depot of Washington.
CHARLES H. TOMPKINS, Brevet Colonel and Quartermaster.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 7, 1866, at 12 o'clock at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North River, as follows:

NOUVEAU MONDE, Lemarie, SATURDAY, Mar. 10.
PEREIRE, Ducrosne, SATURDAY, April 7.
LAFAYETTE, Surmont, SATURDAY, April 21.
NAPOLEON III., Bocande, SATURDAY, May 5.
VILLE DE PARIS, —, SATURDAY, May 19.

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $136; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information apply to

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
Removed from No. 7 to 58 Broadway.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND

BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, March 7.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 14.
JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, March 21.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 28.
AUSTRALASIA leaves New-York Wednesday, April 4.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, April 28.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP CUBA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The CUBA, James Stone, Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the Mails and Passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th inst.

Passengers are requested to be on board by 9½ o'clock A. M.

The JAVA will sail on the 21st of March.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

Limited.

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,

Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons	Commanders
QUEEN	3,412	Grogan.
ERIN	3,370	Cutting.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,196	Thomson.
ENGLAND	3,456	Grace.
SCOTLAND	3,666	Hall.
VIRGINIA	2,878	Prowse.
HELVETIA	2,315	Ogilvie.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

LOUISIANA.....SATURDAY, March 10
ERIN.....SATURDAY, March 17
THE QUEEN.....SATURDAY, March 24
PENNSYLVANIA.....SATURDAY, March 31

AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The size of these steamships admits of very spacious state-rooms, all opening directly into the saloon; the accommodations and fare are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship free of charge.

Steerage passage tickets to bring parties from Liverpool or Queenstown, for $ 7 currency.

Cabin passage $80; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway.

J. D. NAAR, Acting Manager.

For steerage passage at THOMPSON'S Passage Office, No. 275 Pearl-st., and at the Company's Office, No. 57 Broadway.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River, for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely:

ARAGO.....Henry A. Gadsden.....March 17, 1866.
FULTON.....James A. Wotton.....April 14, 1866.
ARAGO.....Henry A. Gadsden.....May 12, 1866.
FULTON.....James A. Wotton.....June 9, 1866.
ARAGO.....Henry A. Gadsden.....July 7, 1866.

And every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin.....$132 50 | Second cabin.....$80 00

Through tickets to London, $5 extra.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For further information, apply to

JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carries the United States Mails.

CITY OF MANCHESTER.....WEDNESDAY, March 7
CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY, March 10
KANGAROO.....WEDNESDAY, March 14
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY.....March 17

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

First Cabin.....$80 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....$85 | Steerage to London.....40
First Cabin to Paris.....$ 5 | Steerage to Paris.....55

Passage by the Wednesday steamers: First Cabin, $90; Steerage, $35.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $45. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD.

New line of first-class side-wheel steamers between NEW-YORK AND BREMEN VIA COWES.

The Company have engaged the first-class steamer

KAISER, 3,500 tons, 700 horse-power,

Lower Commander,

to leave 15th MARCH, for Bremen, having just completed extensive repairs and considerably increased her speed.

Rates of passage, payable in gold, or its equivalent:

First cabin, $105; second cabin, $62 50; steerage, $37 50.

For freight and passage apply to

RUGER BROS., General Agents,
No. 45 Beaver-st.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND by

TAPSCOTT'S

favorite lines of LONDON and LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends or remit money to the Old Country can do so on the most favorable terms by applying to

TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. Le Messurier, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf at Jersey City, on

SATURDAY, March 24, and SATURDAY, April 21.

Passage money to Havana.....$45
payable in gold or its equivalent.

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United Steam Mail Sidewheel Steamship EAGLE,

J. J. Lawrence, Commander,

Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, March 7, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Havana direct.

For freight or passage apply to

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

N. B.—The favorite steamer MORRO CASTLE will succeed the EAGLE and leave on March 21.

SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

EVERY SATURDAY, FROM PIER NO. 13, NORTH RIVER, in connection with railroads throughout Georgia and Florida.

EMPIRE SIDE-WHEEL LINE.

Passage tickets issued through to Augusta, Macon, Thomasville, Darien, Brunswick, St. Mary's, Fernandina, Jacksonville, and Picolata.

The favorite side-wheel steamship

SAN SALVADOR,

Joshua Atkins, Commander,

Will sail for Savannah direct from Pier No. 13, North River, foot of Canal-street, on SATURDAY, March 10, promptly at 3 o'clock.

Freight received daily and handled carefully.

Bills of lading furnished and signed on the pier.

SAN JACINTO follows on SATURDAY, March 17.

For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

Agent at Savannah, B. H. HARDEE.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
WEEKLY LINE.
SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON.....Capt. J. B. Baker.
FLAMBEAU.....Capt. W. B. Eaton.
GEN. BARNES.....Capt. Thos. H. Morton.

The favorite and fast side-wheel steamship

GEN. BARNES,

will leave SATURDAY, March 10, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 36 North River, connecting with all the railroads to Georgia, and Florida steamers.

All the connections to and beyond Augusta now complete. Through rates given to the interior of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee.

Freight at fair rates.

For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 141 Broadway.

Agents in Savannah, WILDER & FULLERTON.

Goods to be forwarded by railroad should be marked care of "C. R. R. of Ga."

FOR SAVANNAH.

PIONEER LINE.

Cabin passage, $25. Every Thursday. Deck, $10.

Landing cargo in Savannah the following Monday morning.

The new and elegant Steamship

TYBEE,

Capt. J. Crowell,

will leave Pier 4 N. R. at 3 P. M., on THURSDAY, March 8.

For freight at lowest rates, or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to

LEWIS L. JONES, No. 17 Broadway.

Agents in Savannah, GUNTER & GAMMELL.

FOR SAVANNAH.—MURRAY'S WEEKLY LINE—PASSAGE REDUCED—Cabin, $25; Deck, $10. The first-class steamships VIRGO, Buckley, Commander; LEO, Merrill, Commander. The VIRGO is now receiving freight at Pier 16 East River, and will sail on THURSDAY, March 8, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to

MURRAY, PREST & CO., No. 62 South-st.

OCTAVUS COHEN, Agent, Savannah.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The first-class and reliable steamship

STARLIGHT, Pedrick, Master,

is now receiving cargo, and will have quick dispatch from Pier No. 14 East River.

For freight or passage apply to

ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR MOBILE, ALA.

The steamship RALEIGH will leave Pier No. 36 North River on SATURDAY, the 10th inst., at 3 P. M., giving through bills of lading to Mobile.

For freight or passage, having splendid accommodation, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.

The RALEIGH will commence to receive freight on THURSDAY, March 8.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MONTEREY will leave on SATURDAY, March 10, at 3 P. M., from the Company's pier, No. 46 North River.

For freight or passage apply to

JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE

TO CALIFORNIA,

AND CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL, leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, on the 1st, 11th and 21st of every month, (except when those dates fall on Sunday, and then on the preceding Saturday,) for ASPINWALL, connecting, via Panama Railway, with one of the company's steamships from Panama for SAN FRANCISCO, touching at ACAPULCO.

MARCH.

1st, ARIZONA, connecting with GOLDEN CITY.
10th, HENRY CHAUNCEY, connecting with ST. LOUIS
21st, NEW-YORK, connecting with SACRAMENTO.

Departures of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS; 1st and 11th for CENTRAL AMERICAN PORTS. Those of 1st touch at MANZANILLO.

Baggage checked through. One hundred pounds allowed each adult.

An experienced surgeon on board. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets or further information apply at the company's ticket office, on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.

F. W. G. BELLOWS, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA.

EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES.

First Class. Second Class. Third Class.
$200 to $175. $135. $65.

THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.

The Central American Transit Company having placed a fine new steamboat on LAKE NICARAGUA, thereby insuring passengers

A PROMPT AND RELIABLE TRANSIT,

will dispatch the fast and elegant steamship

SANTIAGO DE CUBA,

Jerry H. Smith, Esq., Commander,

on TUESDAY, March 20 at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st, at the above

EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES.

For passage apply early, by mail or in person, at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS TO SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICAN POINTS.

Having concluded arrangements with the PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY and the CENTRAL AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, we are now prepared to receive and forward WITH DISPATCH all kinds of goods, to and from points on the SOUTH PACIFIC and CENTRAL AMERICAN COAST, under THROUGH BILL OF LADING at GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

For further particulars, classification of goods and rates, apply at our office, No. 94 Broadway.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA—THE Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, on SATURDAY, March 10, at 12 noon.

Freight received as usual.

Bills of lading issued at the pier.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The Coastwise Company will dispatch the superior sidewheel steamer

ALABAMA,

J. Limebunner, Master,

on WEDNESDAY, March 7, at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st. Is now receiving freight.

For passage or freight apply at Company's office, No. 197 West-street, corner Warren-st., or to R. R. DRUMMOND, No. 94 Wall-st.

D. N. CARRINGTON.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, LA.

The new and elegant side-wheel steamship

CAHAWBA, Capt. G. M. WALKER,

will leave Pier No. 36, North River, on SATURDAY, March 10, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 141 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

BLACK STAR LINE.

The fast-sailing steamship HUNTSVILLE, Capt. F. Crocker, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, March 10, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having handsome accommodations, apply to

R. LOWDEN, Agt., No. 54 Wall-st.

Bills lading signed at the office, No. 98 West-st., corner of Cedar.

GEO. A. POSDICK, Agent at New-Orleans.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEN. GRANT, Capt. E. W. Holmes, will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, March 10, at 3 o'clock. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

EMILY B. SONDER.....Capt. H. Lockwood.
MONEKA.....Capt. C. P. Masseman.

These splendid steamships will leave every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 37 North River, invariably landing cargo at Charleston on Monday morning.

The new and elegant steamship

EMILY B. SONDER,

sails on THURSDAY, March 8, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodation, apply to

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

Consignees at Charleston, ARCHIBALD, DOTTY & CO. All bills of lading signed on board the vessel.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL LINE

of first-class steamships.

The elegant and popular side steamship

QUAKER CITY, Wm. H. West, Commander,

is now receiving cargo, and will be dispatched promptly at 3 o'clock, from Pier No. 14 East River, on SATURDAY, March 10.

For freight or passage, apply to

ARTHUR LEARY. No. 73 William-st.

FOR RICHMOND, CITY POINT AND NORFOLK.

GOES TO THE WHARF AT RICHMOND.

The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships

HATTERAS, Capt. Lewis Parrish, every SATURDAY, at 12 M.

ALBEMARLE, Capt. H. A. Bourne, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.

FROM PIER NO. 36 NORTH RIVER.

Freight for Newport, N. C., and all points on Roanoke River, as far as Halifax, forwarded by our agent at Norfolk, free of charge.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.

Freight received on our covered pier, No. 36 North River, until late hour every business hours.

Goods consigned to our address promptly forwarded.

All bills of lading signed on board the smp.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINTAND, RICHMOND.

The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.

JAMES ANDA, Capt. COUCH.
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING.
EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.

G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway,
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

STEAMBOATS.

MARCH, 1866.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH,

Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven

AND RED BANK.

THE STEAMER

METAMORA,

Capt. Wm. F. Conover.

will leave the short pier, foot of Barclay-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, March 8, 11 A. M.	Friday, March 9, 10 A. M.
Saturday, March 10, 1 P. M.	Monday, March 12, 12 M.
Tuesday, March 13, 3 P. M.	Wednesday, March 14, 2 P. M.
Thursday, March 15, 3 P. M.	Friday, March 16, 7 A. M.
Saturday, March 17, 3½ P. M.	Monday, March 19, 7½ A. M.
Tuesday, March 20, 9 A. M.	Wednesday, March 21, 9 A. M.
Thursday, March 22, 10 A. M.	Friday, March 23, 9 A. M.
Saturday, March 24, 12½ P. M.	Monday, March 26, 12 M.
Tuesday, March 27, 3 P. M.	Wednesday, March 28, 2 P. M.
Thursday, March 29, 3 P. M.	Friday, March 30, 2½ P. M.
Saturday, March 31, 3½ P. M.	Monday, April 2, 7 A. M.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

AVOIDING POINT JUDITH.

STONINGTON LINE OF STEAMERS,

being the safest and quickest between Boston and New-York. The staunch and splendid steamer

PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. J. C. Geer,

On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS;

COMMODORE, Capt. E. F. Curtis,

On MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

Will leave at 4:30 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 2 North River.

These boats are unsurpassed for comfort, strength and safety. State-rooms secured at the office, Pier No. 18, on board the boat, and at 76 Washington-st., Boston, and at the Providence Depot.

Return trains leave Boston at 5½ P. M.

M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamers leave Peck Slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

FOR SALE—TUG S. W. SCHUYLER,

TUG EVERARD PALMER,
PROPELLER COM. H. A. ADAMS,
PROPELLER PUTNAM.

Boats can be examined at Pier No. 16 North River. For full particulars address CASH, No. 121 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

EXPRESSES.

Office of the United States Express Company,
No. 82 Broadway, New-York.

THE UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY have made arrangements to extend their express lines, on the 1st of June next, west of the Missouri River to Denver and the mining districts of Colorado, from which they will be prepared on the 1st of July next to extend their lines to Utah, Montana and Idaho.

They will also be prepared to give through bills of lading by their dispatch line for heavy freight to the above-named points. C. A. DE WITT.

Feb. 14, 1866. General Superintendent.

FURNITURE.

FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.

Patent rosewood bedsteads, patent rosewood bureaus, (the handling of a number of keys avoided, one lock controlling four drawers.) Also, rosewood, black walnut, and oak library, dining-room and chamber furniture, at HERRIMAN'S, No. 106 BLEECKER, late J. H. Belter & Co., No. 722 Broadway, (established 1844,) opposite the New-York Hotel. Factory 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

CLOSING OUT SALE.

On account of retiring from business the subscriber offers his entire stock of first-class and fashionable furniture, suitable for parlor, library, dining-room and bed-room suites, at great reductions, as the whole stock must be sold before the 1st of May next. JULIUS DESOIR, No. 343 Broadway.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, bedding, looking-glasses, &c., cheapest at SNEDEN & CAMPBELL'S, No. 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Call and save money. Goods warranted and delivered free. Furniture in suites.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—THE LARGEST assortment of enameled, chestnut and solid walnut bedroom suites, in this city; also, mattresses, spring beds, &c.; all goods warranted as represented; at the old established house. WARREN WARD & CO., 277 Canal.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

OLD WHEAT WHISKY—3 YEARS OLD, iron-bound packages. About 45 barrels to be sold at a sacrifice. Apply to HOFFMAN & CURTISS, No. 386 Washington-st., N. Y.

CHERRY BRANDY—PINK QUALITY, 25 barrels for sale, to close out stock; iron-bound packages. Apply to HOFFMAN & CURTISS,
No. 386 Washington-st., New-York.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.

On and after MONDAY, Jan. 1, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

7:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting with trains for North and West.

10 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting with Northern and Western trains.

11 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting with trains for North and West.

3:45 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with train for Montreal, with sleeping-cars attached.

4 P. M. via Harlem Railroad connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with Rensselaer and Saratoga and Troy and Boston, for points North, with sleeping-cars attached.

6 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping-cars from New-York to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. Also, to Montreal via Saratoga. This train runs on Sundays.

10 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany and Troy with morning trains for North and West.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT of foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:

7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.

10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, and Dunkirk, connecting with Lake Shore and Atlantic and Great Western Railways.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.

5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.

6:30 P. M.—Nightman Express, Daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West; connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railway, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.

HUGH RIDDLE, General Superintendent.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent, N. York.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, Feb. 12, 1866, the express train for Camden will be discontinued. The steamer will leave Pier No. 3, North River, daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M., connecting with train for Manchester, Tom's River, Long Branch &c.

FREIGHT FOR CAMDEN and intermediate stations will be taken as heretofore on the 4 o'clock line, reaching Camden the next morning.

PERTH AMBOY & WOODBRIDGE R. R.

From foot of Cortlandt-st.

Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.

Leave Amboy—7:10, 9:45 A. M., 3:55, 6:06 P. M.

Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10, 6:20 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:25, 4:25, and 6:52 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:25 run through to Monsey. On Monday, only for Piermont at 5:15 A. M. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JOHN B. MORRIS against John A. Stevens, Jr., and Margaret A. Stevens, his wife; Robert Morris, and Mary E. Morris, his wife; George A. Robbins, and Susan A. Robbins, his wife; Frances Morris, Martha C. Babcock, Francis U. Johnston, and Margaret A. Johnston, his wife; Elizabeth A. Babcock, Henry Babcock, and Caroline M. Babcock, his wife; Martha R. Babcock, and Susan A. Babcock.—In pursuance of an order or judgment of this court, made in the above entitled action, will be sold at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the third day of April next, at 12 o'clock noon, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., auctioneers, under the direction of the subscriber, the referee appointed for that purpose:

All those two certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being on the easterly side of Broadway, and which taken together are bounded and contain as follows: Commencing at a point on the said easterly side of Broadway, distant about twenty-nine feet northeasterly from the northeasterly corner of Broadway and Fulton-street; thence running southeasterly one hundred feet six inches to the westerly line of a lot fronting on Fulton-street, at a point distant about twenty-nine feet from the northeasterly side of Fulton-street; thence running northeasterly fifty-nine feet to the land lately occupied by and known as Barnum's Museum; thence northwesterly one hundred and three feet six inches to the easterly side of Broadway; and thence southwesterly, along the easterly side of Broadway, fifty-nine feet to the place of beginning, be the said two lots of land being now known as numbers two hundred and fourteen and two hundred and sixteen Broadway.

Also, that certain piece or parcel of land situate partly in the rear of the above-described lots, commencing at a point in the southeasterly line of said lots, distant about forty-four feet six inches from the northeasterly side of Fulton-street; thence running southeasterly twenty-three feet; thence running northeastwardly about twenty-four feet; thence running northeastwardly twenty-seven feet; thence running northwestwardly twenty-four feet; thence running northeastwardly nine feet five inches; thence running northwestwardly twelve feet six inches; thence running northeastwardly thirty-two feet ten inches to the southerly line of Ann-street, as it formerly ran; thence northwestwardly nine feet nine inches; thence southwestwardly ninety-two feet one inch to the place of beginning.

Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Second Ward of the said City of New-York, and bounded and containing as follows, to wit: Northeasterly, by the southwesterly line or side of Ann-street, as the same has been widened and improved; nine feet and six inches in a southwesterly line, along the land of the estate of J. Arden, nine feet and seven inches; northwesterly, by land formerly part of Ann-street, and now or lately belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York, four feet and seven inches, be the same more or less.—Dated New-York, Feb. 10, A. D. 1866.

CHARLES A. PEABODY, Referee,
No. 161 Broadway.

S. Campbelleng, Plaintiff's Attorney. 14f—law6wW

STATE OF NEW-YORK—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.—The undersigned, the President and two-thirds of the Directors of the BOND VEIN COAL COMPANY do hereby certify: That, under the corporate name of the "Bond Vein Coal Company," this corporation was organized Oct. 26, 1864, pursuant to the provisions of an act entitled "An act to authorize the formation of corporations for manufacturing, mechanical or chemical purposes," passed Feb. 17, 1848, and of the several acts extending and amending said act. That the objects for which it was organized were the mining and selling of coal and the transaction of business in pursuance of the above object. The amount of the capital stock was fixed at three thousand dollars in the certificate of incorporation, and on the 6th day of May, A. D. 1865, it was increased by vote of stockholders to fifty thousand dollars, and the certificates required by law were duly filed. The amount of the capital stock now is fifty thousand dollars. The term of existence of said company is twenty years from the 26th day of October, A. D. 1864. The number of shares of which the entire stock now consists is five thousand, and the number of trustees who manage the concerns of said Company is five, and the names of those elected for the present year are Benjamin W. Blanchard, Wm. R. Barr, Stephen D. Caldwell, Joseph W. Guppy and Andrew McF. Davis. The said Company was formed for the purpose of carrying on some part of the business out of the State of New-York, namely at Lafayette, McKean County, Pennsylvania, and the names of the town and county stated in the original certificate of incorporation are those in which the principal part of the business of he Company within this State to be transacted, are the City of New-York in the County of New-York. We further certify that at the annual meeting of said Company, in New-York, Jan. 9, 1866, which was regularly called as required by law, it was voted by stockholders representing two-thirds of the stock, to remove the principal office of the Company to Carrollton, and to establish a branch office in the City of New-York.

We therefore do hereby certify that the names of the town and county in which the principal part of the business of the Company within this state is to be transacted, are Carrollton, in the County of Cattaraugus, and a branch office to be opened in the City of New-York County of New-York.

B. W. BLANCHARD, President.
W. R. BARR,
W. GUPPY,
A. McF. DAVIS. } Trustees.

(Justin White, Not. Pub., 5 cent Rev. Stamp, N. Y.)

City and County of New-York, ss.: On this 24th day of January, A. D. 1866, before me personally appeared Benj. W. Blanchard, President of the "Bond Vein Coal Company," Wm. R. Barr, Joseph W. Guppy and Andrew McF. Davis, Trustees of said Company, to me known to be the individuals described in the foregoing certificate, and they severally signed the said certificate before me and acknowledged that they signed the same for the purposes therein mentioned.

J. D. White, Notary Public, New-York.

feb14-law15wW*

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, for the widening and extending of Ann-street and Fulton-street, in the City of New-York.

Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, hereby give notice, that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of the said Court, to be held at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, the twenty-fourth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the opening of the Court that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the widening and extending of Ann-street and Fulton-street, in said City, in manner following, that is to say; on the northerly side of Ann-street, from the Bowery and William-street, and on both sides of Ann-street, between William-street and Gold-street; also, on both sides of Fulton-street, from Pearl-street to Gold-street; also, on the southerly side of Fulton-street, between Ryder's alley and Water-street, and on the northerly side of Fulton-street, between Front-street and South-street, in the City of New-York, as laid down and delineated on a certain map made by Edward Boyle, City Surveyor, on file in the office of the Clerk of the Common Council, of the City of New-York.

Dated New-York, February 27, 1866.

RICHARD O'GORMAN,
Counsel to the Corporation.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—DAVID CASSIDY, assignee in trust for creditors of Charles Graham & Co., against CHARLES GRAHAM, GEORGE W. VAN LOAN and others. This action being brought to close the assignment executed by the firm of Charles Graham & Co. to plaintiff, in trust for creditors. Notice is now given, pursuant to the decretal order therein entered on the fifth day of March inst., that all creditors of the firm of Charles Graham & Co., and of Charles Graham, are required to present their claims against those parties, duly verified, to the subscriber, the undersigned Referee, at his office, No. 63 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of April next; and that in default of presenting and proving such claims, they will be barred of the benefit of said assignment and order, and of the final judgment in said action.—Dated New-York, March 6, 1866.

DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Jr., Referee,
No. 63 Wall-st., New-York City.

Man & Parsons, Att'ys, 61 Wall-st

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—EMELINE DOWD against NATHAN M. BUFFINGTON.—Summons for money demand (Fifty cents of United States internal revenue stamp canceled.) To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the twenty-fourth day of February, 1866, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 116 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of twelve hundred dollars, with interest thereon, from the first day of February, 1866, beside the costs and disbursements of this action. CULVER & WRIGHT, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 116 Nassau-st.

F-28-2awSw W&S*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY STEVENS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the residence of Augustus Stevens, No. 709 Greenwich-st., on or before the 6th day of June, 1866, next. Dated New-York, the 5th day of December, 1865.

AUGUSTUS STEVENS, } Executors
EDMUND STEVENS. }

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—REMOVAL.—E. B. STEWART has removed his marble and slate mantel warerooms from 271 Canal-st. to 669 6th-av., at the junction of Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. TO-NIGHT

ITALIAN OPERA.

DIRECTOR.....MAX MARETZEK

This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.

TO-NIGHT—DON PASQUALE.

THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, MARCH 7, at 8.

(Twentieth Subscription Night.)

Second and last time of Donizetti's charming comic Opera,

DON PASQUALE.

DON PASQUALE.....
MLLE. ENRICHETTA BOSISIO,
SIGNOR IRFRE, BELLINI, SARTI.
CONDUCTOR.....SIGNOR TORRIANI

THURSDAY. Opera in Brooklyn, IL TROVATORE.

FRIDAY, March 9, FIRST NIGHT OF

THE STAR OF THE NORTH,

THE STAR OF THE NORTH,

(L'ETOILE DU NORD.)

which will be produced with

NEW SCENERY, NEW DRESSES, PROPERTIES, INCREASED CHORUS, ORCESTRA, MILITARY BAND, BALLET, &c.

SATURDAY—MATINÉE at 1—LUCREZIA BORGIA.

Last appearance of Senorita C. POCH.

The sale of reserved seats and tickets for any of the above-named performances will commence THIS MORNING at all the regular ticket offices.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ITALIAN OPERA

Director.....MAX MARETZEK.

This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.

ON THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 8,

only time this season of Verdi's most popular opera,

with the same unapproachable cast as performed in New-York.

The sale of RESERVED SEATS and tickets will commence THIS MORNING at the usual ticket offices.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS—HIPPOTHEATRON BUILDING,

14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.

L. B. LENT.....MANAGER

This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.

TWO MATINEES THIS WEEK.

WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY M

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Continued from First Page.

statement? There was, I recollect, one interest to which I was opposed, that was the interest of the gentleman when he undertook to get in an amendment to reduce the duty on leather or Deacon skins. [Laughter.]

Mr. ALLEY—I never undertook anything that was not just.

Mr. LYNCH asked the gentleman from Illinois, whether the benefit of the fifteen millions bounty paid to fishermen did not in reality go to the consumer.

Mr. WASHBURNE—Could not see it in that light.

Mr. GRINNELL addressed the Committee in an hour's speech, taking strong grounds, and spoke against the theory of grain-growing for export and in favor of diversified industry to give a good market for the Northwestern States. He said we imported twenty-seven millions of pounds of shoddy the last four years, which was a disgrace to the country and a fraud on our soldiers and the supposed wearers of wool. He stated that our sheep, the merino, were the best in the world, and our pastures the widest and the sweetest. Our water power and coal deposits exceeded those of any other country, and our bread the cheapest; yet we imported in the past four years wool and woolen goods to the value of two hundred and twenty-five millions. Dogs received a notice with unbiased license among flocks, and costing for their keeping thirty millions annually. He held up the regard of England and France as one example of regard for the sheep, and spoke in favor of protection to domestic manufactures and interests generally, and especially in favor of protection to the wool-growing interests of the West, supporting his views by statistical and historical data of great interest and value. He gave notice that he would, at the proper time, offer the following amendment to the bill:

"On wool 10 cents per pound, and 10 per cent. *ad valorem*; on clothed wool 20 cents per pound; and on shoddy or Mungo 50 cents per pound."

Mr. FRANCIS THOMAS addressed the Committee in opposition to that feature of the bill admitting coal from the Provinces at fifty cents per ton. He had not been aware till yesterday that such a bill would be under consideration. He had listened to-day with great attention to the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means in hopes that he would show why and wherefore this tariff measure was to be considered solely with a view to its effect on revenue. He well remembered that in last Congress the same gentleman (Mr. MORRILL) reported a bill therein that object was secondary to the main object, which was avowedly, openly and unreservedly protection to American industry. Why was this wonderful distinction made now? He had hoped that when we were cleared of the Reciprocity Treaty the coal interest would be considered and treated as a part of our domestic industry, just as woolen and cotton and iron manufactures were treated. He had expected to hear to-day, from the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, some reason given why the interests of manufacturers in the States of the North should be protected, and why the prime ovoid subsistence of those manufactures should be neglected altogether. He meant the great coal mines on the Atlantic slope. If they were not encouraged, of what avail would be the prosperous condition of the country in other respects? What would become of their steam marine in the event of a foreign war if they had to depend on coal from Nova Scotia to put their machinery in motion? What would become of their vast system of railroads if they did not have at hand the bituminous coal in the mountains to put their locomotives in motion. Why should not that vast industry be protected? It would seem to him that the Committee on Ways and Means could not have been acquisite how vast that coal interest was. He would not speak now of the coal deposits of Pennsylvania or West Virginia, but only of the condition of affairs in his own mountain home in the Alleghanies. Thirty million of dollars had been buried in the Alleghany Mountains in fruitless efforts to establish a great coal trade. Eighteen millions had been expended by the State of Maryland in the construction of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal from the tide-water to the coal region in Alleghany County, and from five to fifteen millions in the construction of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, with the same object. Were these vast domestic interests entitled to no fostering care at the hands of the Government? The coal regions which he represented could supply twenty millions of bituminous coal annually for a thousand years to come; and the seaboard, if new avenues of communication could be opened to bring into market as much as there was a demand for; but instead of encouraging this vast field of domestic industry, Congress was now required to reenact the Reciprocity Treaty. That was the amount of it, so far as that branch of the subject was concerned. He asked, on behalf of his constituents, that this branch of domestic industry should receive the same consideration as other branches. Picton coal could now be brought to Boston for $4 a ton less than a like article from the Alleghany Mountains. He did not ask that a duty of $4 a ton should be imposed on the Picton coal, but he did not ask that Congress should omit altogether to legislate on the subject. He proposed to move to strike from the bill everything in relation to bituminous coal and anthracite coal and coke, leaving it as it now is under the provisions of the law of 1864, under which a duty of $1 25 is imposed on bituminous coal, 45 cents on anthracite, and 45 per cent. *ad valorem* on coke. This would not amount to anything like a tax of 8 per cent. *ad valorem*, whereas on railroad and hammered iron, and on woolen and cotton manufactures, the rate was as high as from 45 to 90 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Mr. STEVENS suggested that the gentleman from Maryland should submit his amendment now.

Mr. FRANCIS THOMAS offered to do so, but was informed by the Chairman that no amendment was in order at that stage of the bill. It had not yet been read by sections for amendment.

Mr. KELLY obtained the floor, and the Committee rose.

Mr. MORRILL moved to close all general debate in one hour after it should be resumed in Committee, and several members remonstrating, he withdrew the motion.

COMMITTEE CLERKS.

Mr. PRICE from the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, made a report in reply to a resolution adopted by the House last week, in regard to Committee clerks, stating that that Committee had no clerk, but needed one very much, and he submitted a resolution authorizing it to employ one for ninety days.

Mr. THAYER made the point of order that the resolution only applied to Committees having clerks and that the gentleman from Iowa had no right to make such reports.

The Speaker sustained the point or order, and the House then adjourned.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Testimony Received by the Committee on Reconstruction with Regard to Southern Sentiment.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 6,

TESTIMONY OF GEN. GRIERSON.

A large mass of testimony was reported to-day from the Committee on Reconstruction. Gen. B. H. GRIERSON testified in reference to Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee. Persons with whom he had conversed did not appear to think they had done anything wrong. Their only regret seemed to be that they had not the means to carry out their designs.

Q.—Is the feeling of hostility to the Government one which controls a great majority or only a minority of the people in the region of which you have spoken? A.—It is the feeling of the majority. At the time of the appointment of the civil officers, a great many of those who had served in the army during the rebellion were repentant. There was hardly a loyal man appointed to civil office under the State Governments.

Q. So far as you know, how do Alabama and Mississippi compare with Georgia and Tennessee? A.—I think there is not much difference, if any it is in favor of Tennessee; I think Tennessee is rather a more loyal State; I hoped that after the rebellion they would have been loyal, at least they would have accepted the situation sincerely, but I am satisfied that they do not; I believe there is now an organization existing throughout the South for the renewal of the rebellion; there are many circumstances or things which have occurred since the surrender to make me believe it.

Q.—Is there any sentiment with regard to a foreign war? A.—There seems to be manifested a desire to have the country involved in a war with France in relation to Mexico; I think, in such an event, they would seize the opportunity to turn against the Government; this is the sentiment of leading men in the South: from all I can learn the spirit of resistance still exists and is as strong as ever, and in the event of this country being engaged in a foreign war the enemies of the Government throughout the South meditate and would not fail to seize the opportunity to attempt again its destruction. This is corroborative of Gen. THOMAS' testimony, already published.

TESTIMONY OF GEN. C. H. HOWARD.

Gen. CHARLES H. HOWARD testified that, in his official capacity, he visited all the cities and principal towns and every county in South Carolina. On being asked by the Committee what was the feeling toward the Government, whether it was friendly or unfriendly, he replied that he thought the feeling of a majority of the people of South Carolina is not kind, and can hardly be called friendly. He did, however, meet with old gentlemen who seemed to show a proper spirit, and an undoubted disposition to be faithful to their duties as citizens hereafter. But he met with a great many persons who exhibited ill-feeling, and a disposition to get around, in any way they could, the requirements of the Government, especially with reference to the negro. The feeling exhibited toward Union men, those who have been loyal from the beginning, was unmistakably bitter. If the military forces were withdrawn from South Carolina it would be a source of great injury to the freedmen throughout the State. No Northern resident could then remain there, unless he courted the favor of the influential. The feeling is more intense among the female portion of the community, without exception, against Northern men. The condition of Georgia and Florida was much the same as that of South Carolina, and there was hostility against Union men and late immigrants from the North. There are some Union men in Georgia and Florida who have been always so, but the prevailing sentiment, which is bound to control, is similar to that in South Carolina.

TESTIMONY OF CHARLES H. LEWIS.

CHARLES H. LEWIS, Esq., Secretary of the Commonwealth under Gov. PEIRPOINT, said his decided impression in regard to affairs in that State is that the masses of the people, and by that term he did not mean only the laboring classes, but all those persons who are not politicians, were very favorably disposed toward the Government at the time of LEE's surrender. He believed that very decided efforts have been made by the politicians to change that feeling since that time, and he was afraid they had a great deal of success. He believed a majority of the people of Virginia would still be loyal if it were not for publishers of the papers and the politicians, who, to a certain extent, control public opinion. He believed that many of the old politicians are engaged in promoting dissatisfaction with the Government. In reply to a question as to whether he had any reason to apprehend that schemes are cherished by any of the late rebels in Virginia for a renewal of the war or for the establishment of what is known as Southern independence in any event, he said he had no reason to believe there is any such organization in that State. But from the conversation of some of the most outspoken of the secessionists of the State he was inclined to think that a great many of them would be very glad to see the country involved in a foreign war in the hope that they could again get up a secession party in the South. But he had no idea that a majority, or anything like a majority, of the people of Virginia, entertain any such wish or desire at this time. He believed that the feeling was confined to the most ultra Secessionists. He believed the object of politicians and of the press was to bring about such a state of things which would produce that result. But he was in hopes the mass of the people of Virginia have too much good sense ever to go out again if they can help it. These politicians now prove their loyalty to the Union, but he was free to say he distrusted their professions very much.

TESTIMONY OF MR. WELLS.

H. S. WELLS, of New-York, testified that he recently visited the Southern States, traveling through West Virginia, East Tennessee and Georgia; he was in Savannah over two weks; the general state of feeling at the South toward the Government was that they accepted the condition of things as it is by compulsion; they acknowledged that they are a conquered people and have got to submit. The feeling is as much the same to-day, and is as bitter toward the Government and the people of the North as it has ever been.

TESTIMONY OF MISS CLARA BARTON.

Miss CLARA BARTON, who has been engaged in searching for missing men of the Union armies, testified before the Committee that she thought the people of the South have no respect for the Government of the United States; they have less friendship for negroes than when they owned them; they say the people would again reduce them to slavery, but she would not want to take the chance of being a slave were it in their power; the freedmen have the best of feeling toward the Government and the Northern people.

TESTIMONY OF LIEUT.-COL. CLAPP.

Lieut.-Col. DEXTER H. CLAPP, on duty for the Freedmen's Bureau in North Carolina, testified that he had knowledge of twenty counties. The Secessionists had no inclination to oppose the Government by open war any further, but he thought they have no more love for the Government now than they had at any time during the rebellion, and only submit to it as a necessity. The most sensible of them intend to make the best they can of it. He heard regrets expressed of the results of the fight among a large portion of the citizens. There is a great desire to get back fully into the Union. He was well satisfied that it was their intention when they got back to unite with whatever other parties at the North they may inimulate the rebel debt. He could not say there was a settled conspiracy for the purpose, but it was a sort of common understanding—an expected thing. Some of the most sensible and shrewdest men in the State told him so. Freedmen and Union men do not stand much chance for justice in the State Courts. He thought the Secessionists of North Carolina would adopt any course giving them any reasonable hopes of obtaining their independence, but he thought they had no idea of fighting. He believed a large portion of them would join the common enemy, if they thought there was any reasonable prospect of success; but he was clear in the idea that they would not fight the North any more, as they were now satisfied with the experiment.

TESTIMONY OF COL. HUNTER BROOKE.

Brevet Lieut.-Col. HUNTER BROOKE, Acting Provost-Marshal-General in the Department of Alabama, on being asked a question with reference to the loyalty of the people of that State, said they seemed to be fretting at the state of things under military rule; but he thought entirely without cause. The result of this was, one heard a great deal of disloyalty. He did not know of a loyal newspaper in that State.

Q.—If the people of Alabama were left to themselves to act as they pleased, would they prefer to remain under the present Government or see the Confederacy reëstablished? A.—I think the majority of them would prefer to see the Confederacy reëstablished.

TESTIMONY OF MR. DUNNINGHAM.

W. A. P. DUNNINGHAM, of Waterville, Me., testified that he had charge of restricted commercial intercourse with the insurrectionary districts in Mississippi. He thought in March, before LEE's surrender, the general feeling within the Federal lines of all classes, was one of entire submission to the Federal authorities. There was a disposition to accept readily any public officer the Government might send them in a civil or military capacity. There was a feeling that they had no rights, and that these had been forfeited by the rebellion. Subsequently the feeling seemed to disappear; and after the policy of President JOHNSON was thoroughly inaugurated the old bitterness seemed to develop itself. They desired to have the arrangement and control of their own State in their own hands. Mississippi would prefer the reëstablishment of the confederacy—at least three-fourths of the people.

TESTIMONY OF MAJ. HARRINGTON.

Major S. R. HARRINGTON testified that he was three years in Arkansas during the war, and had been there since; the people seemed willing to accept the results of the rebellion; the large majority of them glad that peace has returned, and do not regret the fall of the Confederacy; he had spoken with officers of the Confederate army, and they told him they were glad the war resulted as it did; they looked on the leaders, at the commencement, as patriotic, but now they have different views of them, and had lost confidence in them.

Q.—Would a majority of the people of Arkansas, if they could, establish a Confederacy? A.—I think a majority of the people now prefer the Union. The residents of the northwestern part of the State are poor, and owned but few slaves, and were strongly attached to the Union. Some of the returned rebels found fault with the test oath, and some with the amendment to the Constitution of the State striking out the word "free" and placing the white man and the negro on an equality as regards contracts, &c. A qualified suffrage might find some supporters among a very respectable number; but unqualified suffrage would hardly find any advocates. There is a strong prejudice against the colored man in this respect. The negro shows a disposition to contract with Northern men rather than with their former masters.

TESTIMONY OF MAJ. SMITH.

Maj. J. W. SMITH, of Little Rock, Ark., testified that there was no trouble of any kind in the section of the State where he lived. Some of the rebels have returned; but he believed that four-fifths of those who went into the rebel army are dead. Judging from present indications he supposed their intention is to be good loyal men. Most of the prominent men have obtained, or sought to obtain, Northern men as partners. The feeling in Arkansas is improving. There has been no disposition to take up for office men who have been complicated with the rebellion, because that would make the position still more embarrassing. He thought all the members elect to Congress were good loyal men.

TESTIMONY OF SENATOR SNOW.

United States Senator elect, WM. D. SNOW, residing at Pine Bluff, Arkansas, testified that all his sympathies were with the United States. He took no part in the war as against the United States, but did all he could in favor of the Union. He was unable to say whether it would be safe to withdraw the military, but he thought if this should be done order would be preserved.

GEORGE R. WEEKS testified that he considered Arkansas in a better condition than any other Southern State.

TESTIMONY OF MR. HIERSTADT.

EZRA HIERSTADT testified as to the condition of affairs in Louisiana. He heard many persons say they had no regrets for what they did, and are only sorry that they did not succeed. He could not say such is the general feeling among those lately in hostility against the Government, but he was certain it was the feeling of many who held prominent positions. He was also certain there was a deep feeling among certain classes of persons against the payment of the national debt as well as against the revenue laws of the Government. The framework of society was in a very disturbed condition. In many parts of the State life and property were very insecure. The papers contained daily accounts of robberies and murders, so that it was considered by many unsafe to travel in some of the remote parts of the city and the less frequented thoroughfares.

The mass of testimony comprises the evidence of others, bearing on the same point and to the same effect.

Maj.-Gen. THOMAS testifies as to the condition of affairs in Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi. Being in command of that department, he says the people of Alabama are anxious to have that State in regular position in the Union, but they are not yet personally friendly to Union men. The South have had a fair trial in their attempt to gain their independence and have failed completely. They now profess to have given up the contest, and express themselves as desirous of resuming their relations with the Government of the United States. In reply to a question as to what proportion of the people of Alabama may be regarded as loyal and containing Union men, Gen. THOMAS replied to the Committee that that was a difficult interrogatory to answer. Originally, and while the question of secession was first under discussion, a majority of the people were for the Union, and voted against the ordinance of secession. Alabama was taken out of the Union by political trickery. The majority, however, in order to preserve their property, acquiesced in seeming to give up the Union and advocate secession. Some of the original Union men thus converted have remained rebels and are now strong sympathizers with the enemies of the Government. Others have expressed their gladness that the rebellion has been closed, and profess a desire that the State shall return to the Union; but their interests and sympathies had such a hold upon them up to that time that it is very difficult to obtain a clear expression of sentiment on any subject. A very small proportion of them would be willing to sacrifice their property or interests in the South for the sake of the Union. There is a better state of feeling between Union men and Secessionists. In parts of North Alabama the public sentiment is decidedly in favor of the Government, but in other portions of the State he thought the sentiment of the people might be expressed in this manner, namely: If they thought they could establish a Southern Confederacy they would prefer it; but seeing no hope of that, they desire to live under the Constitution of the United States. There is in Alabama a strong, decided disloyal sentiment, though he thought the Union sentiment preponderated in many portions of the State. In answer to the question, "If the national troops or the Freedmen's Bureau were withdrawn from Alabama, what would be the result as to the freedmen?" he said he did not believe that Union men or freedmen could have justice done to them.

Q.—How would it be with the men who, during the war, avowed themselves Union men? A.—Unless they had very warm personal friends they could not live in the State. They would be annoyed so much in various ways that they could not live there in any peace or comfort.

In further testimony Gen. THOMAS said there was no danger from the negroes unless the whites treat them so badly that they will be compelled, in self-defence, to rise up against them. He did not think that Georgia differed materially from Alabama. There was much personal hatred toward the negro in his relation as a freedman, but this has been successfully controlled through the Freedmen's Bureau, and the feeling continues to improve in all the States. The people of the State of Mississippi appear to be more impulsive and more prone to stand up for and assert their opinions. It is a difficult matter to describe the difference between the people of those States. Yet there is a difference. The people of Mississippi do not listen to arguments and discussion with as much calmness as the people of Alabama.

Q.—Do you know the fact or reports of secret organizations in the South said to be hostile to the Government of the United States? A.—I have received several communications to that effect; but the persons who have given this information desire that their names shall not be mentioned; and as yet no direct accusations have been made in regard to any one person or class of persons.

Steps have been taken to ascertain the truth of the matter. The persons communicating with me are reliable and truthful, and I believe their statements are correct in the main, but how far the organization extends I am not able to say. It does, however, extend to a certain extent, and I am taking measures to obtain as much information on the subject as I can. It relates to all States lately in rebellion. I think there is no real danger to be apprehended, because the military authority and power of the Government is not only found in those States, but I think it ample to put down any serious demonstration. The object is to embarrass the Government in the proper administration of the affairs of the country by exerting and making strong efforts to gain very important concession to the people of the South, and if possible to repudiate the national debt, or to give such an ascendancy in Congress as to prevent provision for its assumption by Congress; also in case the Government should become involved in foreign war to watch their opportunity and take advantage of the first that occurs to strike for the independence of the States lately in rebellion. But, he said, he knew of men heretofore engaged in the rebellion who had become good citizens of the United States, and by their quietness and industry set a good example to the others of the South.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

The Indiana Military Arrests—Suspension of the Writ of Habeas Corpus, and its Effect on Personal Rights—Executive Power to Suspend the Writ without Authorization by Congress—The Act of March 3, 1863, as Superseding the President's Proclamation—War Powers—Constitutional Rights of the Citizen.

Ex parte Lambdin P. Milligan and Bowles.—These cases are notorious. The facts being substantially the same, they are argued together. The particulars of Milligan's case are fully set forth, and they are here given as representing both cases. A citizen of the United States and a resident of the State of Indiana, he was arrested on the 5th of October, 1864, at his home in Huntington County, by order of Gen. Hovey, the military commandant of the district, and confined at Indianapolis, and subsequently tried by a Military Commission appointed by the same General, on the following charges:

1. A conspiracy against the Government of the United States.
2. Affording aid and comfort to the rebellion against the authority of the United States.
3. Inciting an insurrection.
4. Disloyal practices.
5. Violation of the laws of war.

The specifications under these charges set forth, with more or less particularity that in a time of actual war, the petitioner set on foot, with others, a secret military organization, for the purpose of overthrowing the Government. That he, with others conspired to seize the United States Arsenals, and also release the prisoners of war confined in the military prisons, under charge of the military authorities; to arm these prisoners; to join with them such other forces as they could raise; and to march into Kentucky and Missouri; to cooperate with the rebel forces there. That the conspirators communicated with the enemy to induce them to invade the States of Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois, intending themselves to join and cooperate with the enemy in the event of such an invasion, and that they armed themselves for that purpose. That the petitioner was an officer in a military force organized and armed for this and other purposes. That he advised and counselled the enrolled militia of the United States to disregard the authority of the United States, and to resist the draft then ordered to increase the army of the United States, and armed citizens of the State, for the purpose of resisting the draft; that he attempted to introduce the armed forces of the enemies of the United States into loyal States, to overthrow and destroy the authority of the United States; that all these acts and offences were committed within the District of Indiana and within the military lines of the United States, and within the theatre of military operations which had been and was constantly threatened with invasion.

Objection was made to the authority of the commission to try the accused, but the objections were overruled, and after hearing he was found guilty on all the charges, and sentenced to suffer death by hanging. This sentence was approved, but was subsequently suspended, and finally commuted to imprisonment for life.

In the meantime petition for *habeas corpus* was filed in the Circuit Court for that District, which recited the above facts, and the following: That he, the prisoner was so held and detained in military custody, (and more than twenty days after his arrest,) a grand jury of that Court for that District was convened at Indianapolis, his place of confinement, and being duly impanneled, charged and sworn, held its sittings, and finally adjourned without having found any bill of indictment, or making any presentment whatever against him; that at no time had he been in the military service of the United States, or in any way connected with the land or naval forces, or the militia in actual service. Nor had he been within the limits of any State whose citizens were engaged in rebellion against the United States at any time during the war, but during all the time aforesaid, and for twenty years prior thereto had been a resident and citizen of Indiana. The petition was based upon the Act of March 3, 1863 "relative to *habeas corpus*, and regulating judicial proceedings in certain cases." At the hearing the Court was divided in opinion, on the following questions, which were certified to this Court for decision in the first instance:

First—On the facts stated in said petition and exhibits, ought a writ of *habeas corpus* to be issued according to the prayer of the petitioner.

Second—On the facts stated in said petition and exhibits, ought Milligan to be discharged from custody as in the petition prayed?

Third—Whether, upon the facts stated in the petition and exhibits, the Military Commission had jurisdiction legally to try and sentence Milligan, in manner and form, as in the petition and exhibits stated.

The determination of the last of these questions will dispose of the whole case.

Messrs. John R. Coffroth, J. E. McDonald and A. L. Roache, on behalf of Milligan, make the following points:

1. The personal rights of citizens are secured by articles third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, amendments to the Federal Constitution; and these rights are chiefly: First, the right to be secure in person and effects against unreasonable search and seizure. Second, not to be subject to trial for any capital or other infamous crime unless upon presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, (except in cases arising in the land and naval forces, or in the militia in actual service in time of war or public danger;) nor to be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law. Third, in all criminal prosecutions the right to a speedy and public trial before an impartial jury of the State or district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law.

2. The suspension of the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* can effect none of these rights, except the right of a speedy trial.

3. The Constitution vests in Congress all legislative power granted by it to the Federal Government.

4. This power extends only to the passage of such laws as shall be necessary to carry into execution the specific powers granted to Congress, and such others as are vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

5. The United States have no unwritten criminal code to which resort can be had as a source of jurisdiction.

6. The Federal Government possesses no power to define and punish crimes generally, but only such as from the violation of some law enacted by Congress, and authorized by the Constitution, or such as arise within the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, or without the jurisdiction of any State.

7. In the exercise of these powers Congress has defined and provided for the punishment of offences which may be committed by the citizen against the lawful authority of the Federal Government. All trials for any such crimes or offences must be, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution above cited, relating to the rights and privileges of the citizen.

8. Under the power "to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces, and for governing such part of the militia as may be employed in the service of the United States," Congress has defined and provided for the punishment of such offences as are purely military in their character, or committed by persons subject to military jurisdiction.

9. In the exercise of the power "to constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court, Congress has ordained two classes of courts, first, Civil Courts or ordinary Courts of Justice, in which, under the Constitution, the laws in general of the Federal Government are administered according to the course of the common law." Second, Military Courts or "Courts Martial," in which military law (not martial) is administered according to the rule of that law.

10. No person can be legally tried for any offence against the laws of the United States, unless he is tried in one or the other of these Courts, nor can he be legally put upon trial unless he is charged in the manner provided in the Constitution and laws, for some offence or crime, defined by Congress under authority of the Constitution.

11. The record in this case shows that the petitioner was not tried before either of the tribunals authorized by the Constitution and ordained by Congress, nor was he charged in the manner provided by the Constitution, and, therefore, the pretended finding and sentence of the Military Commission is void.

12. A Military Commission is no Court ordained or established by Congress. It is a mere council of war convened to advise the commanding officer in what cases it might be proper to execute martial law, or the law of force, and can only act in cases where he might execute martial law without its aid or advice.

13. If it be claimed that the President's proclamation of Sept. 4, 1862, conferred jurisdiction upon the Military Commission to try the petitioner, the petitioner objects: First, the proclamation was unauthorized by any act of Congress, and was therefore void; second, if not void, it could effect no purpose except to suspend the right to bail or trial. As President, it was his duty to take care that the laws be faithfully executed. As commander and chief of the army and navy of the United States, he was bound to govern them in accordance with such rules as Congress should provide for their government and regulation; and in neither capacity could he enact laws, or establish rules, or ordain courts. Third. The declaration of martial law contained in the proclamation, if authorized, could only operate in those places where military force, as a fact, had suspended the civil functions of the Government, and could only for the time suspend, not abrogate the rights of the citizen. Fourth, martial law, as anciently defined, can have no existence in this country. Fifth, That the proclamation in question has been superseded by the Act of Congress of March 3, 1863, relating to *habeas corpus*, under the provisions of which the petitioner claims his discharge, and the President's proclamation based thereon of Sept. 15, 1863. Sixth, the Act of Congress of March 3, 1863, is the only law of the land relating to this case, and under its provisions the petitioner must be discharged. It sanctions military arrests, but it in effect inhibits the military trial of citizens, and restores to them the right of the writ of *habeas corpus*, unless indicted by the proper Grand Jury, within the time specified; and while it protects the citizens against the long-continued arbitrary confinement, it particularly guards the public safety by suitable provisions to be enforced by the Court.

Messrs. J. S. Black and J. A. Garfield on behalf of both Milligan and Bowles make the following points substantially:

First—We insist that the whole proceedings were null and void from the beginning, contrary to the Constitution of the United States, inconsistent with the freedom of American citizens, derogatory to the common law of the land, and repugnant to the principles of natural justice.

Second—The Constitution gives every person accused of crime the right to be tried before an ordained court and an impartial jury, and no power exists in any department of the Government to take away this right, or to suspend the Constitution and substitute martial law in its place.

Third—These parties, if accused of any crime against the law, were charged with conspiracy under the act of 1861. By the very terms of that law they could not be punished without conviction in a Circuit or District Court of the United States.

Fifth—The military necessity which justifies or excuses the exercise of martial law over persons not in the military service, must be an actual not a fictitious necessity. Martial law which punishes without legal trial, can only be enforced at a place where a war is actually blazing, where the Courts are driven out and a legal trial physically impossible. It can only be continued an hour after this state of thing ceases; nor can it be tolerated at one place because the Courts are broken up by war or insurrection in another place. Our views on this point are more fully expressed by Sir James Macintosh, in his great speech in the case of the Rev. John Smith, delivered in the House of Commons, June 1, 1824.

After citing numerous cases in support of these propositions, counsel conclude by saying these authorities, when considered in connection with the Constitution of the United States, show that all attempts to deprive the liberty or property of an American citizen, without a judicial trial, under the circumstances attending this case, are clearly void.

The case is still on argument. The points for the Government will appear hereafter. Gen. Butler is retained to assist the Attorney-General.

United States Supreme Court.

MONDAY, March 5, 1866.

On motion of Hon. J. S. Black, Hon. James A. Garfield, of Ohio, and John R. Coffroth and Jason B. Brown, of Indiana, were admitted attorneys and counsellors of this Court.

No. 112.—The Ship *Cheshire*, &c., appellant, *vs.* the United States. Appeal from the Circuit Court United States for the Northern District of New-York.

Mr. Justice Field delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the decree of the said Circuit Court in this cause.

No. 114.—J. Edgar Thompson, Plaintiff in Error, *vs.* The County of Lee.

In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Iowa. Mr. Justice Davis delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the judgment of the said Circuit Court, with costs, and remanding the cause for further proceedings to be had therein in conformity to the opinion of this Court.

No. 119.—The United States, plaintiff, *vs.* Lorton Holliday. Certificate of division in opinion between the Judges of Circuit Court United States for the Eastern District of Michigan; and

No. 120.—The United States, plaintiff, *vs.* John Haas. —Certificate of division in opinion between the Judges of the Circuit Court United States for the District of Minnesota.

Mr. Justice Miller delivered the opinion of the Court in these cases, directing both questions certified in No. 134 to be answered in the affirmative, and in No. 119 first three questions to be answered in the affirmative, and the last two in the negative. As to that part of the fourth question in the latter case, relating to the Indian Otisko being a citizen of the State of Michigan, the Court, considering it immaterial to the decision of the case, declined to express an opinion.

No. 104.—Richard Blackburn, Plaintiff in Error *vs.* Lessee of George T. Crawford et al. In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Maryland. Mr. Justice Swayne delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the judgment of the said Circuit Court, with costs, and remanding the cause, with directions to award a *venire facias de novo*.

No. 117.—David W. Wetmore, appellant, *vs.* The Steamboat Granite State; appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York. Mr. Justice Grier delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the decree of the said Circuit Court in this case with costs.

No. 118—The Washington and Baltimore Turnpike Road Company, plaintiff in error, *vs.* The State of Maryland. In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Maryland.

Mr. Justice Nelson delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the judgment of the Circuit Court in this cause, with costs.

No. 139.—The United States, appellant, *vs.* Vicente P. Gomez; the argument of this cause was concluded by Mr. Goold for the United States.

No. 350.—Ex parte: In the matter of Lambiden P. Milligan, petitioner.

No. 365.—Ex parte: In the matter of Wm. A. Bowles, petitioner, and

No. 376.—Ex parte: In the matter of Stephen Horsey.

The argument of these cases was commenced by Mr. McDonald for the petitioners.

Adjourned until to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

Counterfeiting—Extraordinary Proceedings.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Shipman.

Susannah Abrams was put on trial, charged with having in her possession a plate for printing counterfeit twenty-five-cent stamps, with intent to use the same. The proof on the part of the Government was that on the 5th of February last, she was arrested in the Bowery, and that the plate was found in her muff, wrapped up in paper. A cross-examination of the witnesses showed the following remarkable facts, viz.: That an engraver named Rising having, as he said, seen in the papers the name of R. R. Lowell as a Government detective, engaged in hunting up counterfeiters, went to find Mr. Lowell at the National Hotel, a week before the arrest, and told him that if any counterfeiter should bring any plate to him for any purpose, he (Rising) would tell Lowell of it; that within three days from that time, one Abrams, a notorious counterfeiter, did bring to Rising a plate and request him to do some repairs on it; that next day the defendant, who is Abram's wife, (he having, however, left her,) came on from Philadelphia and went to Rising to inquire about her husband; and as Rising told her that Abrams was to be there on such a day, she asked leave to come there and meet him; and, accordingly, came and met Abrams there; that after some conversation, Abrams wrapped the plate up, and gave it to her, and told her to carry it to a certain marble-yard and there give it to a man who would ask her for it; that she took it and left the house with it in her muff, and was immediately surrounded by four officers, one of whom was Mr. Lowell himself; that one of the officers told her that they wanted "that plate that Rans Abrams had just given her;" whereupon she took the package out of her muff, and saying that perhaps that was it, gave it to them, and that no effort was made to arrest Abrams at all.

Mr. Lowell testified to having known Rising for several months.

The Judge, in his charge, animadverted severely upon the position in which Mr. Lowell and the engraver appeared in this case, and substantially directed the Jury to acquit the defendant, which they accordingly did.

For the United States, Mr. Bell; for the defendant, Mr. Spencer.

ANOTHER COUNTERFEITING CASE.

Louis Schuster was put on trial, charged with having in his possession a quantity of counterfeit fifty cent stamps, with intent to pass the same. The Government proved, by a detective, that the defendant was arrested at the Girard House in June, 1865, and that on being searched there was found on him a package containing over two hundred counterfeit fifty cent pieces, and that Schuster had agreed to sell some counterfeits to a man whom he had sent to him, and had bought these under that arrangement.

This was all the case that the Government made, and the defendant gave no explanation, and did not prove good character. He only called one witness to testify that he was a farmer and did some grocery business and some business in lumber.

The case was submited to the Jury, under the charge of the Judge, and after a few minutes absence they brought in a verdict of guilty.

For the United States, Mr. Bell; for the defence, Judge Stewart and Mr. Hardenbrook.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Adjourned to Thursday. *Part II.*—Held by Justice FOSTER in the General Term Room. Court opens at 10 A. M., at No. 78 Duane-street.—Nos. 1194, 1202, 218, 962, 1112, 882, 482, 1140, 676, 568¼, 614, 792, 793, 640, 688½, 568¼, 694, 716, 566, 738. *Part III.*—Held by Justice MASON. Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.—Nos. 332, 680, 421, 544, 930, 938, 939, 860, 872, 922, 742, 746, 812, 998, 852, 1103, 13, 681, 385, 47.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Held by Justice GARVIN.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—Nos. 1351, 1755, 1903, 385, 1567, 491, 1787, 1831, 1839, 1871, 1723, 1799, 1395, 1909, 1911. *Part II.*—Held by Justice MONELL—Court opens at 11 A. M.—Nos. 2330, 2462, 2408, 2034, 2420, 2438, 2444, 2446, 2448, 1820, 2442, 2478, 2454, 2500, 2508.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Held by Justice BARNARD.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Nos. 28, 30, 36, 77, 78, 79, 194.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Held by Judge DALY—Court opens at 11 A. M.—Nos. 1427, 763, 1050, 293, 1447, 1448, 1450, 1451, 1453, 1455, 1456, 1457, 1458, 1459, 1860. *Part II.*—Adjourned to Thursday, the 8th inst.

MARINE DISASTERS.

Burning of the Steamer Diamond.

CAIRO, Monday, March 5.

The steamer *Diamond*, laden with 820 bales of cotton, was burned at Gulf Landing, on the Tombigbee River, on last Thursday. The cotton was insured. The boat was valued at $20,000, and not insured.

Loss of the Schooner West Wind.

BOSTON, Tuesday, March 6.

The schooner *West Wind*, of Portland, Capt. HARRINGTON, sank off Chatham, Cape Cod, to-day. Crew saved and went on board the schooner *Emeline G. Sawyer*.

Burning of the Steamer Mary Hein—A Schooner Disabled.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, March 5.

The steamer *Mary Hein*, from Shreveport for New-Orleans, was burned on the 28th ult., in the Red River, with 600 bales of cotton. One Federal soldier on board was lost.

The schooner *Small*, from Havana for New-Orleans, put into Cedar Keys, leaking badly, with sails split and spars carried away. The vessel was condemned.

Explosion of the Steamer Lockwood—Twenty Persons Killed—The Steamer Sunk.

MEMPHIS, Monday, March 5.

The steamer *Lockwood* blew up and was burned last night about eighteen miles below here. There were twenty killed and twenty-five injured. She is valued at $60,000, and not insured.

The names of the killed and wounded are not known yet.

SECOND DISPATCH.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, March 6.

A special dispatch to the *Commercial* gives some particulars of the disaster to the steamer *Lockwood*.

The explosion tore away the cabin as far back as the centre of the boat, killing twenty persons instantly, and scalding and wounding twenty-five others.

The boat took fire and burnt until she sunk.

The steamer *Mephona* was going down the river at the time, and landed her bow at the stern of the *Lockwood*, and saved every person not killed by the explosion.

Among the killed are the following: JAMES KING, of Staten Island, N. Y., and CLIN GRAHAM, Second Engineer, of New-York.

Fatal Accident to one of Gen. Grant's Staff—Death of Col. Bowers.

GARRISON'S STATION, N. Y., Tuesday, March 6.

Col. BOWERS, Adjutant-General on Gen. GRANT's Staff, was killed instantly by falling between the cars while attempting to get on the train just as it was starting from this station, of the Hudson River Railroad, this afternoon. Gen. GRANT has ordered his remains to be sent to West Point, in care of Major HILL.

Col. BOWERS was a native of Illinois, a printer by trade, and formerly edited a Democratic newspaper in that State. He entered the army at the outbreak of the rebellion, joining Gen. GRANT during the operations against Forts Henry and Donelson. At the battle of Shiloh he was